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ALLIES STRONGEST ON FRENCH FRONT, SAYS BONAR LAW

Doubts Germans Will Try To Break Through In West

SUMS UP POSITION

Thinks Entente Still Has Advantage In Numbers Of Troops

SALONICA UNSAFE

Admits Enemy Drive There Would Have Good Chance Of Success

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law, introducing a vote of credit for £600,000,000, stated that this was the largest single vote ever introduced. He was glad to say the vote of credit for £550,000,000 introduced in December would carry us to the end of the present financial year.

The average daily war expenditure from the beginning of the financial year to February 9 was £6,557,000.

After stating that in the meanwhile he would treat the money lent to Russia as recoverable, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the excess of expenditure over the Budget Estimates was £154,000,000. The increase was mainly due to the army, including the expansion of our operations in Mesopotamia and Palestine, which involved a great deal of railway construction and provision for river traffic. The expansion of the aviation program had also cost a good many additional millions. The increase in the expenditure of the Navy was about £13,000,000 while the subsidy for the 9d. loaf had cost £17,000,000.

Loans to the Allies up to February 9 amounted to £1,264 millions and loans to the Dominions £108 millions, representing increases of $437,000,000 and £33,000,000 respectively.

National Debt £5,900 Millions

He estimated that the national debt at the end of 1918 would not exceed £5,900 millions, of which £1,600 millions would be loans to the Allies and the Dominions.

Reviewing the military situation, Mr. A. Bonar Law remarked that the withdrawal of Russia had deeply affected all the subsidiary theaters of war except the German Colonies.

The Germans were driven out of their last Colony some time ago and a force of about two thousand, including 200 Germans, was wandering about Portuguese East Africa. The net result of the war in this respect up to the present had been the disappearance of the whole Colonial Empire of Germany.

Rumania's Position Tragic

Referring to Rumania he said that Rumania had always depended on the complete co-operation of Russia, the collapse of which country had put Rumania in a tragic position. He expressed the deepest sympathy of the House for the Rumanian people and soldiers.

With regard to Mesopotamia and Palestine, Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was hardly possible for us to carry through decisive operations by means of troops transferred by sea. When we had sufficient tonnage to move troops we had not sufficient numbers of trained troops and now the tonnage position made impossible the moving of very large forces in that way.

Mr. Bonar Law said that it would be a great mistake to suppose that the value of the expedition in Palestine was purely political and moral. The interests of the British Empire were not confined to Europe. Referring to our position in India, he emphasised that its importance was not only a question of moral advantage and prestige but the strength and possibilities arising from it. Until the British Empire was absolutely defeated, obviously, we could not abandon Egypt. Lord Kitchener's estimate of the number of troops necessary to save Egypt from invasion was far larger than the total which has been operating in Mesopotamia and Palestine.

Salonica Position Unfavorable

The position of our troops at Salonica was not satisfactory owing to the events in Russia. The Government never expected that these troops would be purely on the defensive. There was good reason to suppose they would play another part but events in Russia had made that impossible. He paid a tribute to the morale of the trpops at Salonica and the ability of their commander.

The Government recognised the position there might become danger-

(Continued on Page 19)

Uncle Sam's New Poster Model

Miss Frances Jordon is the one girl selected by Uncle Sam out of 22,000 who aspired to pose for his new recruiting poster, to be used by the War Department in its present campaign. Miss Jordon received the following telegram, informing her of her selection:

"Congratulations; your photograph selected as the one portraying the characteristics most likely to inspire our soldiers and sailors.

"S. and S. Campaign Council."

Intern Germans Here, Is Petition Made To Chinese Authorities

Signatures Being Secured To Ask Government To Act Against Enemy Subjects

A petition requesting that all German residents in Shanghai and neighboring outports be either interned or deported is now circulating in Shanghai among subjects of Allied nations. When it has been fully signed it will be presented to the Chinese authorities and early action asked. It was learned on good authority yesterday that the staffs of a number of large local firms have unanimously endorsed the petition and the work of securing signatures is said to be progressing rapidly.

From what could be learned yesterday the petition is of British origin. The immediate cause is said to be the fact that numbers of Germans are living in various summer resorts near this city, their presence being termed obnoxious.

The movement, it is said, is aimed particularly at the Germans and no mention has been made of the Austrian residents.

ARGENTINE TO GIVE UP NEUTRALITY, IS BELIEF

Indicates It Will Reserve All Its Exports For Entente Nations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 7.—A telegram from Buenos Aires states that the Argentine Government is sending back Mr. Romulo S. Naon as Ambassador at Washington. Mr. Naon resigned on January 4, as he opposed the Argentine remaining neutral in face of the Luxburg disclosures. His return is interpreted as indicating the cessation of the neutrality of Argentina, which will now probably reserve its exports for the Entente in exchange for coal and financial support in developing its industries.

Germany May Issue Ultimatum To Danes

Internment Of Enemy Prize Crew May Precipitate Trouble With Neutral

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 6.—German newspapers are hinting that an ultimatum may be sent to Denmark owing to the internment of the German prize-crew on board the s.s. Igotzmendi.

U.S. Red Cross Appropriates Over $77,000,000 For Relief

War Council Issues Statement Telling Graphic Story Of Society's Great Work During Nine Months

Appropriations for relief purposes by the War Council of the American Red Cross Society, dating from its appointment up to January 9, 1918, totalled G.$77,843,435, according to a statement just received here. This amount covers working funds for Red Cross activities carried on in France, Belgium, Russia, Rumania, Italy, Servia, Great Britain and the United States, as well as a miscellaneous fund which has been devoted to work in China and other countries visited by public disaster. The activities of the society include the operation of war and civilian hospitals, food centers among starving peoples, depots for the destitute, canteens and social centers in American and Allied army cantonments, and innumerable other good works all in humanity's name.

The largest and probably most interesting appropriation is that allotted to France where work of every description is being carried on. This fund totals G.$30,519,259. Important in the extreme is the rehabilitation work going on at the present time. It is probably the newest phase of relief work, and consists of reclaiming the vast territories over which the war lords have held sway during the past three and a half years. Forests of tree stumps must be rooted out; hundreds of abodes for the now homeless built; adequate irrigation and aqueduct systems installed; hundreds of poorly clad and famished persons made comfortable; and the entire devastated territory made habitable for human beings.

Much Spent For Hospital

In addition to this great sums of money are, of course, devoted to the maintaining of war hospitals, ambulance units, and the work of making the lot of the fighting man more comfortable. In this direction the statement reports the establishment of rest stations, clubs, and canteens for the American expeditions now in France. At these it is possible for the "Sammies" to obtain hot food, good beds and suitable bathing facilities. Here the officers and men suffering from nervous exhaustion find relief.

Large sums, too, are needed for the revitaillement service, which takes care of and furnishes equipment such as portable kitchens lighting plants, ice plants, laundries, baths and disinfecting plants, dental ambulances, mobile complementary hospitals, tents, barracks and sterilising plants.

The appropriation provides for all this until April 30, 1918, and among the many items that are touched upon but briefly in the War Council's statement, but which are significant, are the sums of money devoted to the relief of prisoners, refugees, needy children; the reduction of infant mortality, the establishment of maternity homes.

Not only in France, the main theater of the war, but in the other stricken countries, the American Red Cross is "doing its bit" as the statement vividly shows. Great Britain has felt its benefit, more than a million dollars gold having been turned over to the British Red Cross for operation of hospitals and relief centers for the needy.

Italy, Belgium and Rumania have, after France, been the chief recipients of Red Cross bounty, nearly eight millions having been allotted to the commissions in those countries. The splendid work done by the society in Belgium, since first the populace stemmed the German advance and paid for resistance with lives, homes and government, is already familiar to the world, but the statement shows that the work of relief still goes on.

Under the direction of a temporary commission, fine work has been done, and is still progressing, in Italy and Rumania, chiefly in the maintenance of hospitals and food and clothing depots, though clubs and canteens are maintained for the Italian soldiers on the front.

Work In Servia Extensive

The work in Servia is important to the peoples there, 40,000 homeless and starving refugees being employed in reclaiming lands near Monastir, while a large sum is being spent to build homes and furnish them clothing.

Russia is receiving hospital supplies, chemicals, drugs, medical and surgical equipment, ambulances, and quantities of foodstuffs.

The splendid organisation of the society makes it possible that all

(Continued on Page 2)

PEKING EXODUS BEGUN IN FEAR Of DISORDER

Feng Telegraphs Provinces His Resignation But Leaves Himself Loophole

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, March 9.—The exodus has begun and the trains to Tientsin are crowded with merchants carrying their valuables to places of safety.

While official circles deny that the President has despatched a telegram expressing his wish to resign to the provincial authorities, the Peking Leader states that a message has been sent stating that President Feng Kuo-chang has made up his mind to resign but as Parliament has been dissolved and no Vice-President has been appointed he desires to know to whom he will tender his resignation and who will succeed him.

Yesterday General Li Shun, the Military Governor of Kiangsu, tendered his resignation for the third time, saying that he feels he is the main cause of all the internal strife.

A telegram from Kiukiang states that General Chang Huai-chi, the Military Governor of Shantung, and two battalions of troops left there yesterday for Nanchang.

Canton, March 8.—The Military Government took over all the Courts of Justice on the 6th and is arranging to administer the Salt Revenue.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang is arranging to take over the department of Foreign Affairs officially so that he will have charge of all the Foreign Affairs of the Southwest.

President Feng Kuo-chang sent out the circular telegram announcing his intention to resign to the provincial authorities Friday, according to a telegram last night. The message says, however, he will remain in office for another ten days to wait for the replies of the provinces. This is regarded by some as a defiance to the movement of General Chang Tso-lin, because, if the provinces decide to retain the service of the President and give him the necessary support, he will definitely reject the demands of the Mukden Tuchun.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR WAR SHOP SERVICE

American Woman's Exchange To Need Help In Opening New Tea Rooms

A call to mobilise for service is out to the American Women of Shanghai. They are wanted for active duty beginning March 21 and volunteers are urged to enlist without delay. The field of activities will be the new tearooms which are planned as a leading feature of the American Woman's Exchange Shop, shortly to move into its new quarters at 128 Bubbling Well Road.

The ladies in charge of the Shop hope to make the afternoon teas a permanently successful thing but this will depend entirely on the voluntary workers. The tentative plan is to have two ladies take charge each afternoon and it is pointed out that if the volunteers come in sufficient numbers this will mean that the duty will fall to the same individual only once in a month, or even longer.

March 21, 22 and 23 will be grand opening days for the new Shop and special teas will be served on those dates.

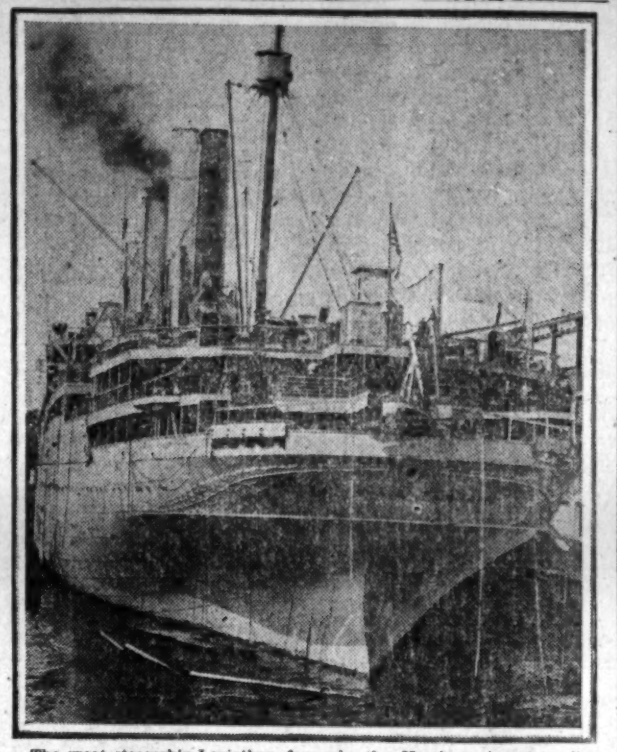
The refitting and repairing of the new rooms is nearly completed and their location is admirably suited for their purpose. There is a large show room on the first floor and the tearoom and kitchen on the second.

The committee announces that in addition to needing volunteers for service there will also be needed a number of furnishings for the tea room, including plates, cups and saucers, plated ware, a chest of drawers, showcases, stands and the like. Anyone having such furnishings to lend is requested to communicate with Mrs. William Morris, Chairman of the Exchange, 62 Avenue du Roi Albert. The proceeds of the shop go toward American war relief work.

The Weather

Rain, fog or overcast. The maximum temperature yesterday was 54.2 and the minimum 43.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 51.3 and 43.8.

Leviathan Lands U.S. Troops In France



The great steamship Leviathan, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, largest ship in the world, has arrived in a French port, carrying thousands of American troops. The U-boats have been successfully foiled in their attempt to destroy the great liner. The Leviathan was badly damaged by her former German crew, but was refitted throughout for the transportation of United States soldiers to France.

EXECUTIVE OF SOVIETS WANTS PEACE RATIFIED

Urges Forthcoming Congress In Moscow To Accept Conditions Of Treaty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 7.—The Central Executive of the Soviets recommends to the Soviet Congress the ratification of the Treaty of Peace signed by Russia and the Central Powers.

It is reported that Krylenko, the Maximalist Commander-in-Chief, has resigned owing to a disagreement with the People's Commissaries.

The Bolshevik News Agency denies that the Germans have captured Kieff, which is in the hands of the Soviets.

Paris, March 7.—The Russian Embassy in Paris has sent a message to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which it protests against the shameful peace signed at Brest-Litovsk. It declares; "Disarmed and betrayed to Germany by the very ones who boasted to be its Government, Russia cannot permit such a treaty and her principal aim should be to reconquer her unity and independence."

BELGIAN CRAFT VICTIM OF U-BOAT ATROCITY

Captain Killed In Cold Blood And Crew Cast Adrift To Die

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—Penzance sends a story of German inhumanity. A submarine shelled a Belgian smack and its crew of four men, wounding the Captain, who remained in the smack while the crew, including the Captain's son, took to their boat. The latter were compelled to row two Germans to the smack, where a German fired his revolver at the Captain, killing him, and then bombed the smack. The submarine cast the crew adrift without food or water but they were picked up later by an English patrol-boat.

MAJORITY IN HOUSE WON BY DEMOCRATS

Carry Four By-Elections For Congressmen In New York State

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 7.—The Democrats have won four of the by-elections for Congress in New York, which gives the Democrats control of the House of Representatives where the Republican Party hitherto has had a majority of one vote.

ALLIED GUNBOATS LEAVE TO FORCE OPEN YANGTSZE

American, Japanese And British Vessels Head For Upper Reaches Convoying Ships

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Hankow, March 8.—An international naval expedition to reopen navigation on the Upper Yangtsze, which has been closed in view of the frequent firing upon foreign and Chinese vessels by Southern troops, was inaugurated here today when American, British and Japanese gunboats, including the Monocacy, Quiros, Samar, Woodcock, Kinsha and Fushimi, proceeded upriver, escorting four merchant vessels and two tugs.

It will be remembered that numerous vessels have been riddled with bullets during the last few months between here and Ichang. Representations made to the Peking administration as well as to General Tan Haoming, commander of the Southern forces, have met with no satisfaction. A desperate effort will be made by the joint naval forces to resume the traffic and the gunboats are fully prepared to meet any attack that might be made on the fleet and if need be, to land marines.

SPAIN AVERTS CRISIS WHEN CABINET AGREES

Conflict Between Military And Civil Authorities Revealed In Cables

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, March 7.—A Cabinet crisis has been averted by the Cabinet unanimously approving the proposed military reforms.

London, March 7.—There is another crisis is Spain. Telegrams are being censored but they indicate that there is a conflict between the military and the civil authorities, which is apparently due to the insistence of the army, supported by the Minister of War, on the adoption without the authority of Parliament of the demands for the reform of the army made by the military committees which overthrew the Government in June.

Church Collections For Flood Relief Today,

Special collections in aid of the flood and famine relief in the North will be taken at today's services in Holy Trinity Cathedral and Bubbling Well Chapel. Those who wish to subscribe and are unable to attend the services are asked to send their contributions to Dean Walker, who is acting as Honorary Treasurer, before Tuesday, when the total amount will be remitted.

MOTONO DENIES JAPANESE TROOPS ASKED BY ALLIES

Negotiations On But No Decision Reached by Tokio, Terauchi Adds

WILL USE CAUTION

Clash Between Bolsheviki And Chinese Force Near On Border

ATTITUDE OF U.S.?

Osaka Reports America Wants Guaranties Nippon Won't Hold Siberia

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 9.—During a meeting in committee of the House of Representatives, a member asked Baron Motono, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whether a request had been received from the Allies to send Japanese troops to Siberia.

Baron Motono answered, "No."

Asked if an exchange of views is going on with the Allies in such connection, the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied in the affirmative, but he regretted that it was not the time to disclose the nature of the correspondence.

Mr. Ozaki, the leader of the Opposition, complained that the Government does not take the representatives of the people sufficiently into its confidence at this critical moment. He was in favor of Japan taking military action. Russia, now trampled underfoot by the Germans, would welcome Japan's help, but the presence of Japanese troops might result in driving the Russians into the arms of the Germans if it was not done with the highest precaution.

The Premier, Count Terauchi, replied that no decision has been reached yet regarding the despatch of troops to Siberia and the Government would exercise the utmost care and precaution in dealing with this momentous situation.

Clash Near On Frontier

Harbin, March 8.—Owing to lack of technical equipment, Captain Semenoff has been obliged to retire and is now occupying a position near Manchuria Station.

A considerable force of Bolsheviki continuing to advance, the Chinese commander, General Tao, warned the Bolsheviki leader that if the frontier was crossed it would be considered an act of war.

Chinese troops are hastily mobilising at Kirin and gathering at Manchuria.

The Chinese authorities have declared that they regard Captain Semenoff's force as representing the army of the Russian Provisional Government acknowledged by China.

Blagovestchensk, March 8.—All the Bolshevik leaders, including the President of the local Soviet, have been arrested by the Amur Cossacks, volunteers and officers, who have also disarmed and prisonered the Bolshevik armed forces in the town, which comprised reserve regiments of the Red Guards and a few sailors. Complete order has been restored.

A small force of Bolsheviki which was coming from Harbarovsk turned back on learning of the above events.

Attitude Of U. S. Annoys Japan

Osaka, March 8.—The Washington correspondent of the Mainichi: cables that America is demanding a guaranty that the Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Siberia immediately the crisis in Russia comes to an end.

The publication of this report has created an unpleasant impression here because it is felt that, if correct, it implies distrust of Japan's good faith. The suggestion that America is demanding such a guarantee is considered by leading financiers and business men as singularly ungracious in view of the fact that Japan has not sought a mandate for the lone-hand in Siberia but is prepared, if the situation necessitates, to make very large sacrifices with the complete moral and material support of her Allies.

All representative circles in Japan, especially the very powerful commercial circles of Osaka, up to the present have urged the utmost cau-

tion in dealing with the Siberian situation, pointing out the immense importance of convincing the Russian people that the intervention of Japan is entirely on behalf of Russia against Germany.

The Government has already voluntarily given a pledge that Japan is not seeking territorial advantage.

Trouble At Vladivostok

Vladivostok, March 7.—Since the Maximalists seized the Customs and the banks there has been panic among the merchant class and the stores have been closed. The Red Guards and Maximalists arrested the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the Governors of the Banks, intending to send them to Habarovsk. The Anti-Maximalists organised the White Guards and confusion and unrest were prevalent in the whole city. The British, American and Japanese warships promptly made preparations to land marines to restore order when the Maximalists last night released the persons they had arrested. A dangerous state of affairs, however, continues to prevail.

Aims Of Japan Given

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 6.—The New York Herald publishes an interview with a Japanese personality passing through Paris. He informed his interviewer that the hope of Japan is two-fold: First to save Vladivostok and the trans-Siberian Railway and, secondly, to save the Russians against the aggressions of Germany. Japan would never fight against Russia but she would fight against Germany on behalf of that part of Russia which is loyal to Russian ideals. Vladivostok is stocked with vast quantities of provisions and munitions which would be useful to Japan. "Most of it has been sent by Japan and we can get this back and protect the interests of the Allies in this respect."

The representative of the New York Herald asked if Japan could spare an army and go on making ammunition and guns and so on.

The reply was: "France can keep up manufacturing arms and ammunition and keep on putting men in the field; that is my way of answering."

Q. "What can Japan do for the Allies at this juncture "

A. "I have stated Japan could save Vladivostok. Then we desire to find out how many Russians are willing to join us and fight Germany."

Q. "Could Japan send an Army into Russia against the Germans?"

A. "It is certain that Japan cannot send soldiers as far as Moscow to fight directly against the Germans because of many technical military and economic reasons which would make this outside the range of practical warfare. It is too far away. The Japanese idea would not be to take Russia but to save that part of Russia which would be willing to join us and oppose the Germans or, in other words, to save the Russians who would like to remain Russian and become or remain Allies of Japan and her Allies."

Huge Sum Spent By U.S. Red Cross

(Continued from Page 1)

this work be carried on at minimum expense. Every country in which work is going ahead is under the supervision of a commission, headed by some experienced and successful American businessman. For the great amount of work accomplished and the money spent, the amount needed for administration has been astonishingly small, the total figures for national and divisional headquarters being G.$1,289,292. This includes a donation of G.$250,000 from the Western Union Telegraph Company to defray the cost of telegraph and cable service during a period of six months. It is pointed out in the statement that membership dues, received before the recent drive which netted nearly 16,000,000 new enrolments, were sufficient to cover the administration costs. This means that every cent subscribed for relief purposes was used for relief.

Little has been published concerning the activities of the American Red Cross in America, for the simple reason that most, in fact nearly nine-tenths, of the Red Cross work and money is for countries other than America. It is true, however, that great work is being accomplished there. A regular system of sanitation has been installed in camps and cantonments throughout the United States. Base Hospitals have been built and are operating; training schools for nurses are conducted; large sums have been spent for the comfort and welfare of the troops being trained for service; and warehouses for the storing of supplies have been built in many cities.

The appropriations told of in the statement it should be remembered, cover less than a year's activity and it is said that as the war continues, the organisation will continue to grow, and its good work to spread, until it reaches the climax in the great new work of closing the frightful wounds of war.

PREMIER SAYS SAMOA SHOULD REMAIN BRITISH

New Zealand Anxious To Retain Island As Key To South Pacific

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, (N. Z.), March 6.—The Premier said that he was going to England to take part in the meetings of the War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference, from a sense of duty.

Referring to Samoa, he said that New Zealand was anxious because Samoa is the key of the South Pacific and if restored would become the headquarters of a German fleet and the center of its operations in the Pacific. The British Flag was carried away from Samoa in 1889 and the boys of New Zealand had carried it back in 1914. The Premier expressed the hope and the opinion that it had gone back to stay.

ALLIED PRESS VOICES SYMPATHY FOR RUMANIA

Claims Entente Won't Recognise German Peace Treaty Because Forced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 7.—The French press expresses its pity for the Rumanian nation forced to agree to a disastrous peace but admits that resistance on its part would have been vain and would only have prolonged the tragic agony. The Entente Powers will never recognise the abominable treaty which enslaves this heroic people and will sooner or later fulfil their obligations towards Rumania.

L'Echo de Paris says that the French Government will refuse the enemy safe-conduct for the French Military Mission in Rumania, which will probably go to Russia to carry out a new mission.

Amsterdam, March 7.—A well-informed quarter in Vienna states that the adjustments of the frontier of Transylvania made in the treaty with Rumania mean, in general terms, the protection of the Iron Gate and the Petrosdeni Mines and also military precautions. The economic demands particularly relate to imports of petroleum and agricultural products. The facilities of communication with Odessa are necessary in order to safeguard the transport of grain supplies from Odessa to the Central Powers.

London March 7.—The Allies all recognise that Rumania had no option but to acquiesce in Germany's penal and humiliating terms. Her downfall was finally precipitated by the Bolsheviki in Petrograd. The Allies will not recognise the peace treaty. The French press is especially sympathetic, pointing out that Rumania strove to the last to fulfil her obligations to the Allies and expressing the hope that her servitude will not last.

AUSTRIANS CONCENTRATE TROOPS AGAINST ITALY

Lull On Front Now Regarded As Calm Before The Storm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 6.—Reuter's Agency has received the following telegrams, dated Rome, March 3, from an authoritative Italian source:

During the past week the situation on the Italian front has varied little, there being occasional outpost actions and artillery fire, but great aerial activity. Eleven enemy aeroplanes were brought down as against two Italian ones. Aerial raids took place, mostly at night, being the usual enemy attempts to bomb undefended towns.

The closing of the Swiss-Austrian frontier, followed by great concentration of troops at Laiback, Graz and Salzburg, enhances the probability of an Austrian attack. The press in neutral countries predicts such an offensive.

The Italian press is following with interest the events in the Far East and regards with sympathy the attitude of Japan in this epilogue of the Russo-German conflict. Public opinion has complete faith in the prudence and firmness of the Japanese Government working in full agreement with the Allies.

EXPLOSION IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—The Press Bureau announces that an explosion occurred in a small Government workshop in the south of London on the 5th. Four persons were killed and one injured and the shop destroyed.

Endeavor Society Has Its Second Meeting

Messrs. Macdonald And Doubleday Address Newly Formed Chinese Association

The second meeting of the Society for Constructive Endeavor was held yesterday noon in the Oriental Hotel, with Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe and Mr. F. N. Doubleday, American Red Cross Commissioner, as the guests of honor. Both visitors made appropriate addresses of encouragement to the society.

A committee, comprising Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. Monlin Chiang and Dr. Fong F. Sec, was appointed to consider the constitution of the Society.

It was decided to hold semi-monthly meetings, Saturday being designated as the most suitable day. The next meeting will be held on Saturday, March 23.

SUSPICIOUS WIRELESS SEIZED IN NEW YORK

Installation Capable Of Communication With Germany Found In Broadway Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 6.—The following telegrams received by wireless from San Diego, Cal., dated March 5, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation:—

New York.—Federal agents have seized a wireless installation on the tower of an office in Broadway capable of communicating with Germany. The installation was in the possession of Richard Pfung (? Pfund) ex-Manager of the Telefunken plants at Sayville and Tuckerton, who resisted seizure.

Washington.—The Labor Department states that the price of bread has dropped 16 per cent since August.

American Front, France.—There has been unusual inactivity during the last twenty-four hours.

San Juan.—Porto Rico has gone dry as the result of an act passed by Congress.

New York.—Colonel Roosevelt left hospital today. In reply to inquiries, he said "I feel bully."

GERMAN RAIDS REPULSED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at noon:—We completely repulsed a raid made under cover of a heavy barrage eastward of Epehy and also attempts southeastward of Bois Grenier and eastward of Poelcapelle.

There was considerable activity on the part of the enemy's artillery at dawn in the Neuve Chapelle sector.

A German official communique reports:—We have taken 117 prisoners northwestward of Dixmude. The French artillery bombardment has been more violent at many points. We brought down nineteen aeroplanes yesterday.

NO ITALIAN SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 7.—During the week ending the 2nd, 334 merchantmen arrived and 285 left Italian ports. No vessel was sunk but one was unsuccessfully attacked.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

A friend of Waung Peh-sung's having become the repository for a pangful collection of aches and ailments, Waung led him around to Watson and Co's. to lay in a stock of approved pain-killers of various sorts. While the friend was being supplied Waung had a look around and an eagle-eyed clerk noted him making a mysterious pass over the perfumery counter.

The clerk stepped over and inquired the reason for the sleight-of-hand. Waung shrugged his shoulders and no-savvied. The clerk didn't have a wand about him, but he recollected the methods of Prof. Goldin on his recent visit and essayed a little prestidigitation on his own. He made a couple of passes, muttered a few potent adjectives and deftly produced a quart or so of expensive perfume from one of Waung's sleeves. Then he turned Waung over to the police.

In the Mixed Court the foiled trickster took violent exception to the charge of theft which was read against him. He insisted in several dialects that it wasn't so. He explained to the court that Mrs. Waung was very fond of perfume and stated that he had gone to the drug store to buy her some. He was only looking over the stock and as the show case was located in a dim corner of the dispensary he was only about to remove the bottle to a more luminous part of the room so he could read the label and determine the vintage. The court thought this explanation was worth about a month in jail and so announced.

Whereupon Waung started to climb over the dock and shrieked that it was all wrong and that he wanted a lawyer and a new deal and a few other small items.

The Court rose to the occasion, struck out the sentence and made it three months.

So Near And Yet So Far

"I certainly wish I could sit down and sink a couple of incisors into a platterful of salt fish," remarked Sung Ah-kung, in wishful tones. "You don't happen to have a soused mackerel about you, do you?"

"You have voiced the sentiments of the crowd," was the mournful assent of Zien Ah-doo. "No, I haven't even so much as a kippered sardine."

"Well, then," gloomed Sung, "let's go down to the creek and look at the water, anyway."

And in this mood they came upon a boat moored to the bank of Soochow Creek. And the laodah was snoring an obbligato at one end of the craft and the bottom of the same was covered with a cargo of salt fish. Sung and Zien looked at each other, slid down the bank without a word and selected 23 of the biggest fish. Then the laodah woke up. Simultaneously a policeman showed his head over the embankment. And Sung and Zien are now on a thirty-day diet of bean soup.

Wet Weather Note

Yuen Tseu-san was caught with a dead chicken in one of two baskets full that he was "yo-hoing" down the Foochow Loo and was given his choice of $5 or five days by the Mixed Court for overcrowding the birds. Yuen naively remarked that he had done so only because the chickens were cold and he thought that if a lot of them could get together they wouldn't feel so badly about it.

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(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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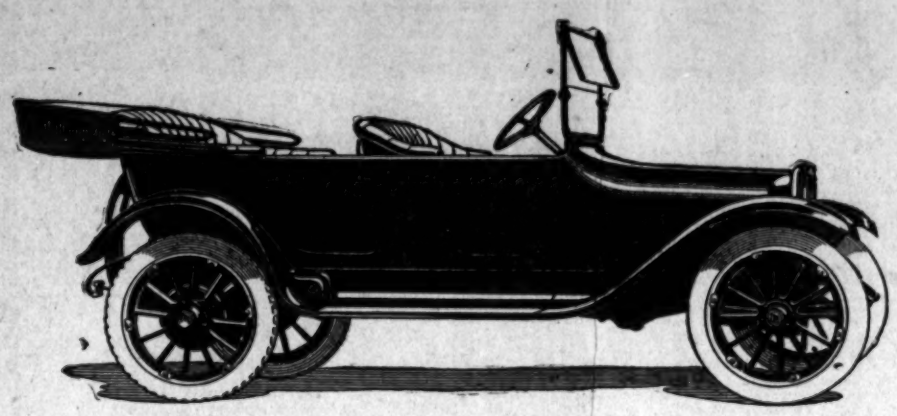

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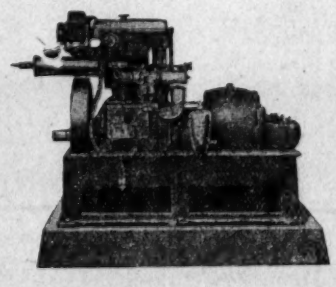

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tion in dealing with the Siberian situation, pointing out the immense importance of convincing the Russian people that the intervention of Japan is entirely on behalf of Russia against Germany.

The Government has already voluntarily given a pledge that Japan is not seeking territorial advantage.

Trouble At Vladivostok

Vladivostok, March 7.—Since the Maximalists seized the Customs and the banks there has been panic among the merchant class and the stores have been closed. The Red Guards and Maximalists arrested the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the Governors of the Banks, intending to send them to Habarovsk. The Anti-Maximalists organised the White Guards and confusion and unrest were prevalent in the whole city. The British, American and Japanese warships promptly made preparations to land marines to restore order when the Maximalists last night released the persons they had arrested. A dangerous state of affairs, however, continues to prevail.

Aims Of Japan Given

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 6.—The New York Herald publishes an interview with a Japanese personality passing through Paris. He informed his interviewer that the hope of Japan is two-fold: First to save Vladivostok and the trans-Siberian Railway and, secondly, to save the Russians against the aggressions of Germany. Japan would never fight against Russia but she would fight against Germany on behalf of that part of Russia which is loyal to Russian ideals. Vladivostok is stocked with vast quantities of provisions and munitions which would be useful to Japan. "Most of it has been sent by Japan and we can get this back and protect the interests of the Allies in this respect."

The representative of the New York Herald asked if Japan could spare an army and go on making ammunition and guns and so on.

The reply was: "France can keep up manufacturing arms and ammunition and keep on putting men in the field; that is my way of answering."

Q. "What can Japan do for the Allies at this juncture"

A. "I have stated Japan could save Vladivostok. Then we desire to find out how many Russians are willing to join us and fight Germany."

Q. "Could Japan send an Army into Russia against the Germans?"

A. "It is certain that Japan cannot send soldiers as far as Moscow to fight directly against the Germans because of many technical military and economic reasons which would make this outside the range of practical warfare. It is too far away. The Japanese idea would not be to take Russia but to save that part of Russia which would be willing to join us and oppose the Germans or, in other words, to save the Russians who would like to remain Russian and become or remain Allies of Japan and her Allies."

Huge Sum Spent By U.S. Red Cross

(Continued from Page 1)

this work be carried on at minimum expense. Every country in which work is going ahead is under the supervision of a commission, headed by some experienced and successful American businessman. For the great amount of work accomplished and the money spent, the amount needed for administration has been astonishingly small, the total figures for national and divisional headquarters being G.$1,289,292. This includes a donation of G.$250,000 from the Western Union Telegraph Company to defray the cost of telegraph and cable service during a period of six months. It is pointed out in the statement that membership dues, received before the recent drive which netted nearly 16,000,000 new enrolments, were sufficient to cover the administration costs. This means that every cent subscribed for relief purposes was used for relief.

Little has been published concerning the activities of the American Red Cross in America, for the simple reason that most, in fact nearly nine-tenths, of the Red Cross work and money is for countries other than America. It is true, however, that great work is being accomplished there. A regular system of sanitation has been installed in camps and cantonments throughout the United States. Base Hospitals have been built and are operating; training schools for nurses are conducted; large sums have been spent for the comfort and welfare of the troops being trained for service; and warehouses for the storing of supplies have been built in many cities.

The appropriations told of in the statement it should be remembered, cover less than a year's activity and it is said that as the war continues, the organisation will continue to grow, and its good work to spread, until it reaches the climax in the great new work of closing the frightful wounds of war.

PREMIER SAYS SAMOA SHOULD REMAIN BRITISH

New Zealand Anxious To Retain Island As Key To South Pacific

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, (N. Z.), March 6.—The Premier said that he was going to England to take part in the meetings of the War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference, from a sense of duty.

Referring to Samoa, he said that New Zealand was anxious because Samoa is the key of the South Pacific and if restored would become the headquarters of a German fleet and the center of its operations in the Pacific. The British Flag was carried away from Samoa in 1889 and the boys of New Zealand had carried it back in 1914. The Premier expressed the hope and the opinion that it had gone back to stay.

ALLIED PRESS VOICES SYMPATHY FOR RUMANIA

Claims Entente Won't Recognise German Peace Treaty Because Forced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 7.—The French press expresses its pity for the Rumanian nation forced to agree to a disastrous peace but admits that resistance on its part would have been vain and would only have prolonged the tragic agony. The Entente Powers will never recognise the abominable treaty which enslaves this heroic people and will sooner or later fulfil their obligations towards Rumania.

L'Echo de Paris says that the French Government will refuse the enemy safe-conduct for the French Military Mission in Rumania, which will probably go to Russia to carry out a new mission.

Amsterdam, March 7.—A well-informed quarter in Vienna states that the adjustments of the frontier of Transylvania made in the treaty with Rumania mean, in general terms, the protection of the Iron Gate and the Petrosdeni Mines and also military precautions. The economic demands particularly relate to imports of petroleum and agricultural products. The facilities of communication with Odessa are necessary in order to safeguard the transport of grain supplies from Odessa to the Central Powers.

London March 7.—The Allies all recognise that Rumania had no option but to acquiesce in Germany's penal and humiliating terms. Her downfall was finally precipitated by the Bolsheviki in Petrograd. The Allies will not recognise the peace treaty. The French press is especially sympathetic, pointing out that Rumania strove to the last to fulfil her obligations to the Allies and expressing the hope that her servitude will not last.

AUSTRIANS CONCENTRATE TROOPS AGAINST ITALY

Lull On Front Now Regarded As Calm Before The Storm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 6.—Reuter's Agency has received the following telegrams, dated Rome, March 3, from an authoritative Italian source:

During the past week the situation on the Italian front has varied little, there being occasional outpost actions and artillery fire, but great aerial activity. Eleven enemy aeroplanes were brought down as against two Italian ones. Aerial raids took place, mostly at night, being the usual enemy attempts to bomb undefended towns.

The closing of the Swiss-Austrian frontier, followed by great concentration of troops at Laiback, Graz and Salzburg, enhances the probability of an Austrian attack. The press in neutral countries predicts such an offensive.

The Italian press is following with interest the events in the Far East and regards with sympathy the attitude of Japan in this epilogue of the Russo-German conflict. Public opinion has complete faith in the prudence and firmness of the Japanese Government working in full agreement with the Allies.

EXPLOSION IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—The Press Bureau announces that an explosion occurred in a small Government workshop in the south of London on the 5th. Four persons were killed and one injured and the shop destroyed.

Endeavor Society Has Its Second Meeting

Messrs. Macdonald And Doubleday Address Newly Formed Chinese Association

The second meeting of the Society for Constructive Endeavor was held yesterday noon in the Oriental Hotel, with Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe and Mr. F. N. Doubleday, American Red Cross Commissioner, as the guests of honor. Both visitors made appropriate addresses of encouragement to the society.

A committee, comprising Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. Monlin Chiang and Dr. Fong F. Sec, was appointed to consider the constitution of the Society.

It was decided to hold semi-monthly meetings, Saturday being designated as the most suitable day. The next meeting will be held on Saturday, March 23.

SUSPICIOUS WIRELESS SEIZED IN NEW YORK

Installation Capable Of Communication With Germany Found In Broadway Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 6.—The following telegrams received by wireless from San Diego, Cal., dated March, 5, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation:—

New York.—Federal agents have seized a wireless installation on the tower of an office in Broadway capable of communicating with Germany. The installation was in the possession of Richard Pfung (? Pfund) ex-Manager of the Telefunken plants at Sayville and Tuckerton, who resisted seizure.

Washington.—The Labor Department states that the price of bread has dropped 16 per cent since August.

American Front, France.—There has been unusual inactivity during the last twenty-four hours.

San Juan.—Porto Rico has gone dry as the result of an act passed by Congress.

New York.—Colonel Roosevelt left hospital today. In reply to inquiries, he said "I feel bully."

GERMAN RAIDS REPULSED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at noon:—We completely repulsed a raid made under cover of a heavy barrage eastward of Epehy and also attempts southeastward of Bois Grenier and eastward of Poelcapelle.

There was considerable activity on the part of the enemy's artillery at dawn in the Neuve Chapelle sector.

A German official communique reports:—We have taken 117 prisoners northwestward of Dixmude. The French artillery bombardment has been more violent at many points. We brought down nineteen aeroplanes yesterday.

NO ITALIAN SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 7.—During the week ending the 2nd, 334 merchantmen arrived and 285 left Italian ports. No vessel was sunk but one was unsuccessfully attacked.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

A friend of Waung Peh-sung's having become the repository for a pangful collection of aches and ailments, Waung led him around to Watson and Co's. to lay in a stock of approved pain-killers of various sorts. While the friend was being supplied Waung had a look around and an eagle-eyed clerk noted him making a mysterious pass over the perfumery counter.

The clerk stepped over and inquired the reason for the sleight-of-hand. Waung shrugged his shoulders and no-savvied. The clerk didn't have a wand about him, but he recollected the methods of Prof. Goldin on his recent visit and essayed a little prestidigitation on his own. He made a couple of passes, muttered a few potent adjectives and deftly produced a quart or so of expensive perfume from one of Waung's sleeves. Then he turned Waung over to the police.

In the Mixed Court the foiled trickster took violent exception to the charge of theft which was read against him. He insisted in several dialects that it wasn't so. He explained to the court that Mrs. Waung was very fond of perfume and stated that he had gone to the drug store to buy her some. He was only looking over the stock and as the show case was located in a dim corner of the dispensary he was only about to remove the bottle to a more luminous part of the room so he could read the label and determine the vintage. The court thought this explanation was worth about a month in jail and so announced.

Whereupon Waung started to climb over the dock and shrieked that it was all wrong and that he wanted a lawyer and a new deal and a few other small items.

The Court rose to the occasion, struck out the sentence and made it three months.

So Near And Yet So Far

"I certainly wish I could sit down and sink a couple of incisors into a platterful of salt fish," remarked Sung Ah-kung, in wishful tones. "You don't happen to have a soused mackerel about you, do you?"

"You have voiced the sentiments of the crowd," was the mournful assent of Zien Ah-doo. "No, I haven't even so much as a kippered sardine."

"Well, then," gloomed Sung, "let's go down to the creek and look at the water, anyway."

And in this mood they came upon a boat moored to the bank of Soochow Creek. And the laodah was snoring an obbligato at one end of the craft and the bottom of the same was covered with a cargo of salt fish. Sung and Zien looked at each other, slid down the bank without a word and selected 23 of the biggest fish. Then the laodah woke up. Simultaneously a policeman showed his head over the embankment. And Sung and Zien are now on a thirty-day diet of bean soup.

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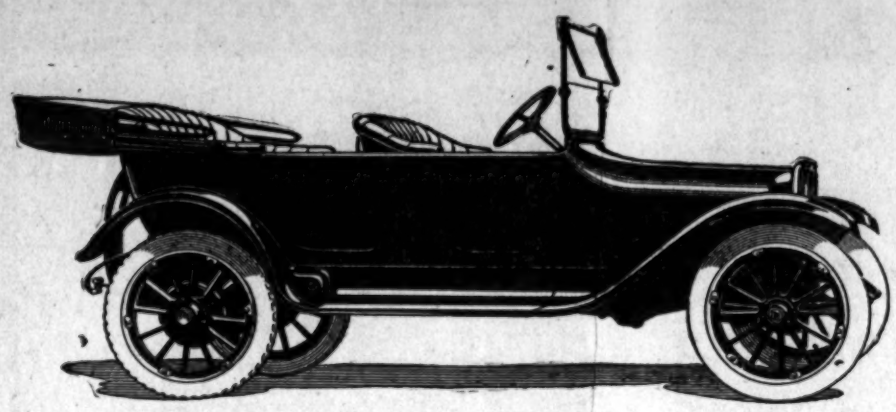

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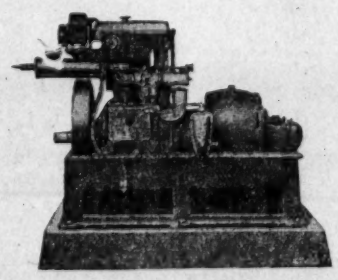

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Lenine's Outline Of Bolshevist View Of War

In A Pamphlet, Now Available For The First Time, He And Zinoviev, Another Prominent Member Of Bolsheviki, Prophesied Events That Have Since Come To Pass

By Abraham Yarmolinsky

The attitude toward the war assumed by that current of Russian socialism which is now ruling Russia and endeavoring to revolutionise Europe is nowhere expounded with more precision and lucidity than in a short treatise written in 1915 by Nikolai Lenine, the head of the present Russian Government, in collaboration with G. Zinoviev, another prominent Bolshevist leader. The work has all the earmarks of an official pronouncement of that faction of the Russian labor party which, since 1912, has claimed to be the sole representative of unadulterated Marxism in Russia, and which has, to a large extent, molded the present popular movement of Bolshevism. This pamphlet is, in fact, an attempt to justify on theoretical grounds and further to develop the theses advanced in the war manifesto issued by the aforesaid faction on Nov. 1, 1914, and in a series of resolutions voted by the Berne Conference of the Russian Social-Democratic groups outside of Russia. At the same time Lenine had in view a larger task—to strike the balance of the tactics of European socialism in the war, of course from the standpoint of uncompromising internationalism.

While Socialists, says Lenine, have always condemned wars among nations, they do not deny that some of these conflicts were "progressive;" that is, that they served the cause of mankind's evolution, inasmuch as they helped eliminate harmful and reactionary institutions. The Socialists have always sympathised with that side which fought feudalism, absolutism, and foreign domination, since without freedom from oppression and backward political forms the proletariat cannot engage in the final struggle for socialism. The present war, however, is according to him, neither progressive nor emancipatory, but an imperialistic war, "a war of slaveholders for the purpose of maintaining slavery." Lenine and Zinoviev write:

"Imperialism represents the highest degree of capitalistic evolution. The limits of the old national States, without which capitalism could not conquer the feudal order, have grown too narrow for it. Instead of competition and free trade, capital is now striving for monopolies, spheres of investment, sources of raw material, &c. The liberator of nations at the time of its struggle against feudalism and capitalism has now, in the imperialistic stage of its development, become the greatest oppressor of nations. Once progressive, it is now conservative. It has so highly developed the productive forces that mankind must now choose between socialism and years, probably decades, of war among the great powers for the artificial conservation of the capitalistic order by means of colonies, monopolies, privileges, and various forms of national oppression.

"The bourgeoisie of France and England deceive the people when they assert that this war is being fought for the liberation of Belgium and other nations. In reality they are waging the war in order to retain the vast colonial possessions which they have seized. The German imperialists would immediately free Belgium if the English and the French would 'justly' share their colonies with their enemies. From the standpoint of middle-class 'justice,' 'national freedom,' and 'the nations' right to existence,' Germany is apparently in the right as compared with England and France, for she has 'too few' colonies. Germany's enemies oppress a larger number of peoples than she does. . . . But Germany, too fights for the oppression, not the liberation, of peoples. And it is not the task of the Socialists to help the young robber (Germany) to plunder the old, gorged highwaymen. It is the duty of the Socialists to take advantage of the fight between the robbers and pull down the whole system of robbery."

Of Belgium's case the pamphlet has this to say:

"German imperialism has shamelessly violated Belgium's neutrality, as warring parties have always done when treaties and pledges stood in their way. Suppose all the States interested in the security of international treaties had declared war on Germany, with the demand that Belgium should be freed and indemnified. In that case they would have the sympathies of the Socialists. But the Allies are not fighting for Belgium. Every one knows it, but hypocritically passes it over in silence. England wants to plunder Germany's colonies and Turkey; Russia has the same intentions regarding Galicia and Turkey; France is defending her colonial possessions and looking forward to the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine and the left bank of the Rhine; Italy is promised a share of the booty (Albania and Asia Minor) and so forth. In this war, waged as it is by the capitalistic great powers, it is impossible to help Belgium without helping strangle Austria and Turkey. What has this to do with 'the defense of our country?' That is the distinctive trait of the imperialistic world war, waged by reactionary, capitalistic, historically superannuated States, for the purpose of oppressing other nations. Whoever pleads the cause of participation in this war perpetuates the imperialistic oppression of nations. He who advocates the utilisation of the difficult position of all the great powers with a view to inaugurating the struggle for a social revolution, defends the true freedom of all peoples, which can be achieved only under the rule of socialism."

An analysis follows of the reactionary and counter-revolutionary character of the war fought by the Russian feudal and absolutistic imperialism. Then the discussion turns to tactical problems, and a sharp criticism is made of that current of socialistic thought which Lenine and his collaborator call "social patriotism."

"Social Patriots," we are told, "are those Socialists who defend the Government and bourgeoisie of a country, as well as those who, like Kautsky, recognise the right of the Socialists of all the warring countries to defend their respective fatherlands." The Socialist war manifesto of 1912, known as the Basle manifesto, is cited, which reiterates the words of the Stuttgart resolution, namely, that in the event of the outbreak of war it is the duty of the Socialists to utilise the economic and political crisis created by the war, so as to hasten the fall of the capitalistic order. Marx's famous dictum is also quoted, "Workmen have no fatherland," as especially applicable to the present epoch, which is that of social revolution, and the following conclusion is arrived at: "The policy of social patriotism, with its repetition of the 'liberation' arguments invented by the bourgeoisie, its recognition of the right of defense, its voting of war credits, its active participation in the government, &c., is direct treason to the cause of socialism. . . . This treason means the collapse of the Second International, (1889-1914.)"

According to the Lenine-Zinoviev view, social patriotism is but the latest avatar of the opportunistic current, whose frequent clashes with the revolutionary wing fill the history of the Second International. Opportunism, in its turn, represents the policy of the petty bourgeoisie united with the artistocracy of labor, and is essentially inimical to the interests of the oppressed proletarian masses. The two substitute class co-operation for class struggle, reject revolutionary methods, and assist the Governments instead of taking advantage of the difficult position of the latter to advance the social revolution. Before the war, we are told, opportunism was, upon the whole, looked upon as an integral part of socialism; the war has rendered this view impossible. Opportunism has completed its mission as the ambassador of the bourgeoisie in the labor movement. "To make common cause with the opportunists is, in reality, to subject the working class to the sway of its bourgeoisie, and to enter into an alliance with it for the purpose of oppressing other nations and obtaining imperialistic privileges. . . . However difficult the struggle against opportunism, which predominates in many organisations, may be; however difficult the methods of cleansing the labor parties of opportunism which may have to be applied, the process is both necessary and fruitful. Opportunistic social reformism, in the words of the French Socialist, Paul Golay, is dying; the rising socialism will be revolutionary, uncompromising, rebellious."

Having thus condemned 'social patriotism," Lenine and Zinoviev undertake to formulate the tactics of their own faction. They write:

"The reactionary character of this war, the shameless lies of the bourgeoisie of all the countries, which hide their predatory aims under the cloak of 'national' ideology—all this, acting on the ground of an objectively revolutionary situation, will inevitably create in the masses a revolutionary frame of mind. It is our duty to make these moods more conscious, to deepen and shape them. This task is rightly expressed only by the slogan of 'changing an imperialistic into a civil war,' and all consistent class struggle during the war, every serious tactical method of 'mass action,' inevitably leads to that slogan. We do not know whether the mighty revolutionary movement caused by the first or the second war of the great powers will break out during or after the war, but, in any event, it is our absolute duty to work in this direction systematically and persistently."

In the pamphlet regret is expressed that the Socialists have failed to conduct a propaganda for fraternisation in the trenches, which has been occurring sporadically and spontaneously on all the fronts. The defeat of the Governments in this reactionary war is declared to be the aim of the revolutionary class and the unuttered thought of every class-conscious Socialist.

"The Socialists must make it clear to the masses that there is no salvation for them without the revolutionary overthrow of their 'own' Governments, and that the war difficulties of the latter must be utilised for that purpose."

There is nothing but contempt for pacifism, which is branded as an impotent bourgeois ideology. It is the duty of the Socialists, says the pamphlet, to utilise the pacifistic moods of the masses, but "Marxism is not pacifism."

"Whoever wants a lasting and democratic peace," write Lenine and his collaborator, "must work for the civil war against Governments and the bourgeoisie."

The Russian peace formula was first formulated in the Manifesto of the Zimmerwald conference. The Lenine-Zinoviev pamphlet contains what is probably the earliest expression of the most important element of the celebrated formula—"self-determination of nations." It says:

"The Socialists cannot attain their great aim without combating all national oppression. They must, therefore, insist that the Social Democratic Parties of the oppressing countries recognise and defend the right of oppressed nations to self-determination, in the political sense of the term—that is, as a right to political independence. A Socialist who does not uphold this right is jingoistic.

"The defense of this right does not encourage the formation of small States. On the contrary, it leads to the freer, more fearless, and, therefore, more extensive and general, formation of large States and unions of States, which are more advantageous for the masses and more in harmony with economic development. The Socialists of the oppressed nations, on their part, must stand for the complete unity of the workers of both oppressing and oppressed nations. The conception of the legal separation of nations is a reactionary conception.

"Imperialism is the epoch of growing oppression of the peoples of the whole world by a handful of 'great powers.' Therefore, the struggle for the socialistic international revolution is impossible without the recognition of the right of nations to self-determination. 'The people that oppresses other peoples,' said Marx and Engels, 'cannot be free.' That proletariat cannot be socialistic which does not protest against the slightest act of violence of 'its' nation against other nations."

From these general considerations Lenine turns to his own country and gives a birdseye view of the history of Russian social democracy in order to account for its attitude toward the war.

As a movement of ideas, Russian Marxism originated in 1883, but it was only early in the "nineties" that Social Democracy became an active political power in Russia. It was also about the same time that the party split into "Economists" and "Iskrovtzy," the group centered around the organ "Iskra," ("The Spark.") The first represented the opportunistic current; the second was animated by the principles of uncompromising, revolutionary Marxism. During the first Russian revolution these two currents reappeared in the form of "Menshevism" and "Bolshevism."

"The epoch of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, (1905-1906,)" says the pamphlet, "created a new struggle of factions in the Russian Social Democracy, which was a direct continuation of the earlier clashes. 'Economism' changed into 'Menshevism,' while the emphasis laid by 'Iskra' on revolutionary tactics became clearly recognisable in 'Bolshevism.' In the stormy years 1905-1907, Menshevism was an opportunistic current. It was assisted by the liberal bourgeoisie and sought to introduce bourgeois tendencies into the labor movement. In general, the essence of this current was the desire to adapt the labor movement to the demands of the Liberals. On the other hand, the Bolsheviki set the socialistic proletariat the task of drawing the democratic elements of the peasantry into the revolutionary struggle, and disregarded the vacillating and treacherous Liberals. During the revolution, as the Mensheviki themselves have repeatedly admitted, the masses, in all the more important actions, went with the Bolsheviki.

"The revolution of 1905 put to the test the uncompromising revolutionary tactics of the Bolsheviki. It strengthened, deepened, and tempered their tactical methods. The open activities of classes and parties repeatedly revealed the connection between Social Democratic opportunism (Menshevism) and Liberalism."

The counter-revolutionary epoch which came to a close with the outbreak of hostilities is also viewed in the light of the two conflicting currents of socialistic thought and action. "The main group of the Mensheviki formed, in spite of the protests of many of their best representatives, the current of Liquidators, so-called. These gave up the struggle for a new revolution in Russia; they would not hear of secret organisation and illegal work, and, for our demand for a republic, they had but a mocking smile."

The year 1912 brought the Bolsheviki a great triumph. The conference of the Russian Social Democratic Workmen's Party, which took place in January, expelled the group of Liquidators from the party, in spite of the violent opposition of a great many organisations. The two following years were filled with the struggle between the faction called Marxians, or Pravdists, and those elements which did not recognise the decisions of the January conference and were striving to reconstruct the party. It is interesting to note that Leon Trotsky was one of the leaders of the current characterised by Lenine as unorthodox and opportunist. The present Foreign Minister was one of the leading spirits of the bloc, formed in August, 1912, which united all the opponents of the Russian Social Democratic Workmen's Party, as Lenine's faction styled itself. In speaking of the paper which Trotsky edited in Paris, the Lenine pamphlet says that it strove to unite a platonic defense of internationalism with a demand for an alliance with the Liquidators. The Pravdists, (from Pravda—the Truth, a Petrograd Socialist daily,) who prided themselves on being the sole exponents of the uncompromising tactics of the Bolsheviki, apparently proved more successful. Lenine and Zinoviev assert that, in 1914, they counted among their adherents four-fifths of the class-conscious workmen of Russia.

The reaction of the Russian classes and parties to the war is analysed thus in the pamphlet:

"In one respect the Russian Government equaled its European confreres; it knew how to organise the duping of its people on an enormous scale. A mammoth apparatus of lies and fables was set in motion to infect the masses with jingoism to suggest that the Government was waging a 'just' war, unselfishly defending the 'Slav brothers,' &c." With the outbreak of the war, the Russian Junkers gave their support to the Government and the Liberal bourgeoisie fell an easy prey to chauvinism. Lenine and his colleague find an analogy between the conduct of the Russian Liberals during the war and the evolution of German free-thinking Liberalism in the seventies, which led it to the formation of the National-Liberal Party.

The peasants, too, for a while, succumbed to chauvinism, nor could the democratic parties which are in touch with them resist the patriotic flood. "The revolutionists 'from the bourgeois milieu,'" write the pamphleteers, "that is, revolutionists standing outside the proletariat, have suffered a disastrous shipwreck in this war." Only the workmen of Russia, are, on the whole, found free from the charge of jingoism. Lenine and Zinoviev account for this by the general revolutionary situation in the country and the condition of the Russian proletariat. They write:

"The years 1912-1914 marked the beginning of a new mighty revolutionary wave in Russia. Again we witnessed a gigantic strike movement. In 1913 the number of revolutionary strikers reached 1,500,000. In 1914 it passed the 2,000,000 mark, the surging wave thus reaching the level of the year 1905. On the eve of the war the first barricades were erected in Petrograd.

"The illegal Social Democratic Workmen's Party fulfilled the duty it owed to the International. The torch of internationalism did not waver in its hand. Our party had long since broken with the opportunist groups and elements. The dead weight of opportunism and 'legalism at any price' did not hinder the freedom of our movements. And this circumstance helped us perform our revolutionary duty, just as the expulsion of the opportunist Bissolati group helped our Italian comrades.

"The general situation in our country is by no means favorable to the flowering of opportunity among the workmen. We see a whole range of shades of opportunism and reformism among the intellectuals, the petty bourgeoisie, &c. But among the politically active masses of workmen this current is represented in a constantly dwindling minority. The stratum of privileged manual workers and other employes is very thin in our country. Russia, naturally, does not know the fetichism of legality. Before the war the Liquidators had no following of any weight among the proletariat. In the elections to the Fourth Imperial Duma the opponents of the Liquidators won in all the six cities which had a separate workmen's curia."

The war greatly curtailed, but did not completely arrest, the underground activities of the party. Illegal publications were issued in Petrograd and imported from abroad, proclamations were spread among civilians and soldiers, and secret meetings were held in the suburbs of the capital. Lenine and Zenoviev especially commend the behavior of the six members of the Social-Democratic Duma faction who assumed the Bolshevist tactics of carrying the anti-imperialistic propaganda to the masses and who were arrested and exiled to Siberia. They condemn as opportunistic the rest of the fraction, the group headed by Tscheidse, which confined itself to purely parliamentary activities. In this connection they contrast two attitudes toward parliamentarism, the truly revolutionary and the opportunistic. "There are different kinds of parliamentarism," they write. "Some use it for philandering with the Government or, at best, to wash their hands, Pilatelike, as the Tscheidse fraction did. Others utilise parliamentarism in order to remain at their revolutionary posts to the end and do their duty as Socialists and internationalists even under the worst conditions. To the first parliamentary activity brings Ministerial portfolios; to the second, imprisonment and exile. The first serve the bourgeoisie, the second the proletariat. The first are Social Patriots, the second Revolutionary Marxists."

How is the International organisation of workmen, which at the beginning of the war, crumbled like a house built on sand, to be erected anew? Lenine and Zenoviev bitterly resent the idea entertained by men like Kautsky, Plekhanov, Victor Adler, and Heine, that the International can be re-established by a mutual "amnesty" to take effect after the war is over.

"Instead of helping the workers," they say, "to get a clear notion of what has happened, these people will again seek to deceive them with paper 'unity.' And they will call such an alliance between Social Patriots and hypocrites 're-establishment of the International'!

The authors of the pamphlet believe the danger that this idea may prevail to be very great, for the Social Patriots are everywhere in the majority and are all interested in covering their mutual sins. In Germany, for example, most of the Socialists belong to Kautsky's "center" or to Scheidemann's group.

"There are no essential differences between the two," says the pamphlet. "The first believe that Hindenburg and Mackensen are already victorious, and that, therefore, people may allow themselves the luxury of protesting against annexations. The second, on the contrary, are of the opinion that the two Generals are not yet through with their task, and that, consequently, the gospel of 'sticking it out to the end' must still be preached to the workers."

Yet the situation is not found hopeless. In most of the European countries there are, say Lenine and his collaborator, men and women true to the traditions of revolutionary Marxism. They hail the Left group of the German Party as alone representing genuine Social Democracy in Germany, and praise the English Independent Labor Party for its manly struggle against the British Government. It is the duty of the builders of the new International, they declare, to bring together these scattered elements, and, in their name, remind the world of the now forgotten doctrines of revolutionary Socialism.

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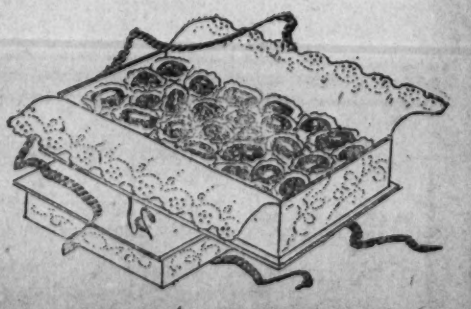

THE NEW 12-PAGED EVENING DAILY

THE SHANGHAI GAZETTE

WHY YOU MUST READ IT —

I.—It is an ORGAN OF WILSONIAN DEMOCRACY AND THE NEW LIBERTIES for which men are dying today in Europe.

II.—With an unrivalled news-organisation in Peking and other centres, the SHANGHAI GAZETTE will endeavor to interpret for the foreigner in Shanghai and elsewhere the true meaning of every move and action in the political life of the country and thus enable him to understand the vast historical process that is daily transforming China into a modern state.

We must emphasise. The prosperity of the foreign resident depends on the prosperity of Shanghai, and the prosperity of Shanghai depends on the maintenance of peace and order in China. And in its turn internal peace and stability can be powerfully influenced by informed foreign opinion on Chinese questions of the day.

This is not all. The foreign merchant, for instance, daily enters into contracts involving the delivery or receipt of goods three, six or twelve months hence. It is obvious that he stands to lose if his contract is to be executed simultaneously with the outbreak of political disturbances in the country. At present he may be said to trust largely to luck when he deals in such "futures." WITH A REGULAR READER OF THE SHANGHAI GAZETTE, HOWEVER, ALL DEALINGS IN "FUTURES" WILL BE BASED ON KNOWLEDGE.

III.—A WELL-INFORMED AND COMPETENT GROUP OF WRITERS will assist the editorial staff to do the serious work of the SHANGHAI GAZETTE. Besides a number of contributors who will write anonymously for the paper, the following will contribute SIGNED ARTICLES regularly to its columns:

HON. T. R. JERNIGAN

American Consul-General at Shanghai (1893-97) and the author of "China in Law and Commerce" and other works. Mr. Jernigan is a representative member of the American community in China and his views on constitutional and political questions of the day command the attention and respect of responsible people, Chinese as well as foreigners. He will be a member of the Directorate of the Corporation owning the SHANGHAI GAZETTE. Mr. Stirling Fessenden of Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose will also be a member of the Board of Directors.

MR. PUTNAM WEALE

The leading foreign authority on Chinese affairs and the author of a notable series of books dealing with China and the Far East, his latest work being a remarkable volume entitled "The Fight for the Republic in China." Mr. Weale is an Englishman, born in China, who speaks and reads the language of the country. He will also act as the SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of the SHANGHAI GAZETTE in the Capital. His despatches are certain to be marked by the same brilliance and knowledge which made his messages as Special Correspondent to the London "Daily Telegraph" such an outstanding feature of international journalism in the days before Europe became too harassed to think of China.

MR. GORDIUS NIELSEN

The well-known Shanghai publicist and sometime Editor of the "China Gazette" and other publications as well as Correspondent to several continental journals in Europe. Mr. Nielsen is a Dane who possesses a mastery of incisive English equalled by few English writers in the Far East. Besides subjects of a general nature, Mr. Nielsen will frequently write on questions of local interest including Shanghai finance.

MR. EUGENE CH'EN

The Editor of the "Peking Gazette," the metropolitan daily of which, in his latest book, Mr. Putnam Weale writes: "The writer desires to record his indebtedness to the columns of the "Peking Gazette," a newspaper which under the brilliant editorship of Eugene Ch'en—a pure Chinese born and educated under the British flag—has fought consistently and victoriously for Liberalism and Justice and has made the Republic a reality to countless thousands who otherwise would have refused to believe in it."

N.B.—THE SHANGHAI GAZETTE has also engaged the assistance of contributors who are local authorities on matters connected with trade, shipping, commerce and finance. These expert-writers will endeavor to give the reader a clear idea of the influences at work in these markets.

IV.—Among OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES NOT APPEARING IN ANY OTHER PERIODICAL IN SHANGHAI, the SHANGHAI GAZETTE will publish a

DAILY MAGAZINE OR LADIES' PAGE.

This Section of the paper will be under the editorial charge of a Lady Member of the British Community in Shanghai.

V.—Finally, a CAPITAL FEATURE of the SHANGHAI GAZETTE will be its

DAILY PAGE OF PICTURES OF EVENTS AND PERSONS

of general and local interest. These pictures will be grouped together and published on the last page as in the case of most popular and successful daily illustrated papers abroad. This treatment of its illustrations will entitle the SHANGHAI GAZETTE to claim to be the

FIRST PICTURE PAPER

to be issued not only in China but EAST OF SUEZ.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SHANGHAI GAZETTE hope to have a copy of the paper delivered daily to EVERY ENGLISH-READING FAMILY IN THE HONG LIST. And the fact that the Editorial Staff of the paper will include among its principal members a Chinese with a European (English) education and training, who claims to be in touch with Chinese affairs in a more intimate manner than are most foreigners, will secure further for the SHANGHAI GAZETTE a ready circulation among the many thousand Chinese with a knowledge of the English language. This double fact will make the SHANGHAI GAZETTE an ADVERTISING MEDIUM of immense value to ALL CLASSES OF ADVERTISERS and a YIELDER OF MAXIMUM "RESULTS"

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PERSHING PRAISES AMERICAN TROOPS

Denies Reports Of Immoderate Drinking And Other Sensational Rumors

With the American Army in France, Jan. 8.—Chaplains of both Protestant and Catholic faiths have just issued reports to the Government in which it is maintained that the morals of the men of the American expeditionary force are excellent.

"In performing our priestly functions," the reports say, "it has been our privilege to travel considerably among the troops, and it pleases us immensely to be able to state that we find the moral conditions very satisfactory. The military authorities are vigilant in removing temptation, and the men are honestly trying. The result thus far is that we have a clean army.

"We are honestly convinced that the men on duty in these towns in France are in less danger morally than they would be in the service in our own country."

Washington, January 22.—There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as the American soldiers in France, General Pershing said in a cablegram today to Secretary Baker, in reply to inquiries as to the truth of reports of drinking among the men.

General Pershing's message was made public by Mr. Baker in this letter to Gov. Capper of Kansas:

"You may recall writing to me several days ago concerning persistent reports as to the immoderate sale of liquor among our forces in France. My impression was that these rumors were not well founded in fact, but I felt it my duty to convey their content to General Pershing, and to ask him to communicate with me as to the facts. You will be glad to know that I have just received the following words from the commander of the American expeditionary forces:

"'There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform those duties in the most efficient manner possible. They fully realise their obligation to their own people, their friends and the country.

"'A rigid program of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercises in the open air, with simple diet, officers and men like trained athletes are ready for their task. Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comments, especially by our allies.

"'American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation, and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battlefield these splendid men will shed a new luster on American manhood.'"

News Brevities

The American Song Service will have a St. Patrick's Party at the Carlton Cafe at 8 o'clock p.m. Saturday, March 16. The Carlton orchestra will play and all members of the Song Service and their friends are urged to wear costumes. Persons, however, who do not wear costumes, may obtain caps, aprons and neckties at the door. An admission of $1 will be charged.

• • •

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration notifies the public that the goods tariff of the railway has been revised and the revised edition will be in force on and after March 15, previous tariffs being cancelled from that date.

• • •

For representing himself as an employe of the municipal electricity department and collecting the sums of $140 and $220 from two consumers, a Chinese electrician was given three years' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday.

• • •

Two Chinese found guilty of committing several armed robberies in the Settlement were ordered at the Mixed Court yesterday to be handed over to the Arsenal for execution.

• • •

Application was made and granted yesterday at the Mixed Court for the holding of an inquest over the body of the wife of a Chinese merchant who died about two months ago, it is alleged, under suspicious circumstances. According to the report of the husband to the municipal health department, the woman died of paralysis, but a maid admitted having found the body hanging on the posts of a bed. Mr. Davies is representing the woman's husband. The application was made by Mr. H. D. Rodger, representing the woman's relatives.

• • •

Tientsin papers report that Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese Consul-General in that port, will soon vacate his office and will be succeeded by Mr. Numano, Japanese Consul-General at Ottawa, Canada.

• • •

Mr. Theodore Ball, representative of the famous firm of Tecla, has just arrived from Europe with a collection of the latest Parisian models of fine jewelry, including a selection of diamond ornaments in platinum settings and a number of the beautiful "Tecla" pearl necklaces. Mr. Ball is staying at the Astor House.

• • •

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books and magazines, etc., from Mesdames J. C. Thomson, A. W. Burkill, K. Flood, Whittaker, (Weihaiwei), Gardner (Foochow), F. H. Wallace, H. Barham, Lillian Shepherd, J. W. Ross, McGillivray, Ilbert and Co., Brewer and Co., Messrs. A. E. C. Hindson, Vincent Grundy, D. E. J. Abraham, E. F. Coollan, S. Sudka, H. D. Rodger, G. E. Tucker, F. L. Marshall, W. O. Lloyd (Wenchow), H.B.M. Postal Agents at Chefoo and Tientsin, the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, L.M.K., Anona, P. J. W. (Chinkiang), and "Queen of Hearts."

The following letter has been received from Mesopotamia:

"Busra, January 31, '18.

To the Postmaster,
H.B.M.'s Post Office, Shanghai.

Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of 10 bags of books and magazines, which arrived here last week. I have distributed them to the various units in this country, and they have been very much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. Hunt, Major.
I/C War Gifts Depot, Busra."

Definite Compromise Plan Coming To Light In Peking

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, March 7.—First, Feng Kuo-chang is to resign the office of Acting President; second, Li Yuan-hung is to return to office; and third, Hsu Shih-chang is to be Prime Minister. These are the three items on the agenda of the military party and the agenda is to be carried out within a few days, or at most a fortnight. So your correspondent is informed by one in close touch with the inner workings of the political machinery of the capital. It is a relief to get this cut and dried program after the increasing complexity and confusion of the past few weeks and the flood of rumors of the past few days.

Some days ago it was reported that General Chang Tso-lin had sent troops down from Fengtien to seize the arms and ammunition being landed at Chinwangtao. This report was strenuously denied at first, then it was explained that General Chang had acted in concert with the authorities in Peking and had simply taken delivery of these arms and ammunition in order to equip a force to proceed to the north and defend the frontiers against a Bolshevik-German raid. This admission that after all General Chang Tso-lin had became possessed of the newly landed munitions was followed almost immediately by a report that he had seized a large quantity of Peking-Mukden Railway rolling stock, in order to transport troops to Tientsin, where he would there make a demonstration against the President; and this report was followed at a hot pace by a report that Chang Tso-lin would restore the monarchy on the first day of the next Chinese moon, which will be the 13th instant.

Today all sorts of reports are in circulation, among them these: Chang Tso-lin has moved his troops to Fengtai, has occupied the Isolation Hospital there, has commandeered all the engine sheds and other buildings for the accommodation of his troops and will repeat the Chang Hsun escapade a few days in advance of scheduled program; Feng Kuo-chang is being escorted to Tientsin, where he is to occupy a house prepared for him; and Tuan Chi-jui is to be appointed Dictator by the National Council in special session assembled. Happily none of these reports is correct.

It does appear to be correct that Acting President Feng is to make way for General Li Yuan-hung within a few days, that Hsu Shih-chang will be appointed Prime Minister, and that a new Parliament is to be elected and is to meet on the 20th June, unless something happens in the meantime to upset the program. More than once in this correspondence I have referred to the possibility of Li Yuan-hung's return. It appears that President Feng has come to the conclusion that he cannot make further concessions to the south without such a serious loss of face as to compel him to retire from his present office and therefore he will make way for General Li. It is hoped, and indeed certain negotiations that have been going on between General Li and the southern leaders give good ground for something more than hope, that with General Li in office the south will be willing to abate its demands with respect both to the recall of the dismissed Parliament and to the Provisional Constitution, that is, the Nanking Constitution. The south, it is held, will put its trust in President Li. The north, on the other hand, will put its trust in Hsu Shih-chang, who appears to be the one man commanding a certain measure of respect from all parties. His standing is much higher than that of any of the men who have been playing such prominent parts lately. It is curious that, when any question of standing comes up, the men who have held the highest rank in the Republic, such as President Li, Acting President Feng, ex-Premiers like Hsiung Hsi-ling and Tuan Chi-jui, not to mention mere Cabinet ministers, are generally placed much lower than men like Hsu Shih-chang who were considerable figures under the Empire.

The south is to accept the return of President Li and to abandon the demands with respect to the Nanking Constitution and the recall of the old Parliament; whilst the north is to accept Hsu Shih-chang as Prime Minister and an almost immediate election for a new Parliament, on the electoral basis laid down in the revised election laws. If this is to be a real settlement the whole country will be thankful. The probability is that if this re-casting of the machinery reaches the point of actuality it will be a real settlement, for it is considered extremely unlikely that Hsu Shih-chang will take up office as Prime Minister unless a very definite understanding has been reached; and it is considered also unlikely, though not quite as unlikely, that Li Yuan-hung would consent to return to Peking if there were any possibility of his losing further "face" within a few weeks.

When Parliament meets, one of its most important pieces of business will be to elect a President. President Li, it is understood, will not stand for re-election, his return being but a temporary measure designed to create an escape from the present impasse. Neither will General Feng Kuo-chang. There is a strong feeling amongst the military party, especially in the north, that the party as a party would be less suspect were the president a non-military man, and the party's influence would be entirely in favor of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, should he become a candidate. With Li and Feng both out of the running, it is difficult to see what competitors Mr. Hsu would have, unless General Tuan Chi-jui were entered for the race, which it is understood he is not likely to be, as he wants to be free to attend to war matters, and possibly to go to Europe.

One of the Peking papers a few days ago described the politics of China as being in the melting pot. It looks very much as if not only were the politics in the melting pot, but the bottom of the pot had been knocked out. Feng to go; Li to return; Tuan to subside; Hsu to reconcile all things unto himself; the south to give way on various constitutional points; the north to cease to be irreconcilable; everybody to be satisfied, not with what he wants but with what he can get: it is a pretty big program, but those concerned are sure it will be carried out. Apparently the millennium is scheduled for some time next month.

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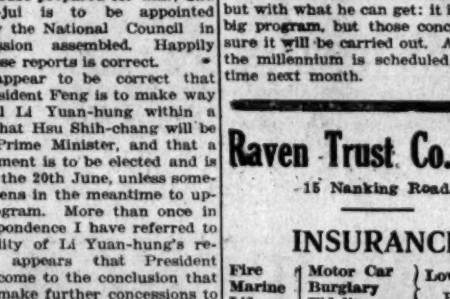

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YANGTSZEPOO CENTER OPENS AFTER HOLIDAYS

Returned Student From America Takes Charge Of New Institution

The Yangtszepoo Social Center has opened again after the New Year holidays. The management has secured as General Secretary for the Center Mr. G. S. O. Chen, a returned student from America, having studied in Michigan University.

Mr. Chen largely supported himself by independent efforts while there and comes with large business and promotion-work experience. He has been in close touch also with the Chautauqua Movement, an experience that will be of great value in his present position in the Yangtszepoo district. He will have direct charge of the various features of the Center both in administration and development with the assistance of the director, Professor Kulp of the College. Visitors desiring to inspect the work of the Center will be welcome at any time.

The boys' and the girls' day schools have opened with large enrollments, the vocational courses in the girls' school proving very attractive. Local interest in the reading room is growing daily. In all there is a group of three men and two women at work. The medical work, it is hoped, will be ready to open soon, which together with the Citizens' League will afford these workers abundant first-hand contacts with the people of the community. A financial campaign to raise $1,400 for 1918 is to be launched during the present month.

Hangchow Christian College Notes

Hangchow, March 7.—The Spring term opened on the last day of February with a full enrollment in the college department. Twenty-six new students have been accepted in all departments.

A number of new courses are this year offered for the first time, notably those in advanced physics and the history of Chinese philosophy.

• • •

Work is going forward on two new residences to be occupied when complete by Mr. J. M. Wilson and Rev. W. R. Wheeler and their respective families. Stone taken from the campus is to be made large use of in this construction, particularly in Rev. Wheeler's home which will be a stone bungalow of the California type.

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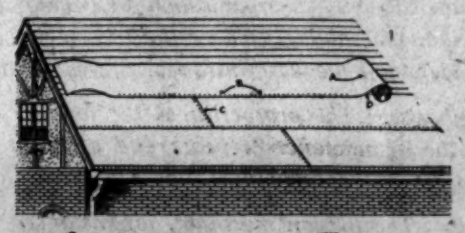

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CANADA TO BE BONE DRY IN THIRTY DAYS MORE

Government Will Also Prohibit Manufacture Of Liquors In Dominion

New York, January 13.—A bone-dry Canada in immediate prospect is the first important announcement of the Union Government since its endorsement by the people.

To outsiders this announcement might appear less radical than it really is, the impression having got abroad that most of Canada is already dry. It is true that the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia are under provincial prohibitory laws restricting or prohibiting altogether the sale within the boundaries of the Province of intoxicating liquor, and that practically all of the maritime Provinces, and even 60 per cent of the municipalities in the province of Quebec, have prohibitory laws similar in effect, but promulgated by individual municipalities rather than by the Province.

Nevertheless, such has been the limits of the legislative powers of Provinces and municipalities, it is doubtful if there is a single Province or even a single municipality in the Dominion that is absolutely bone dry at the present time. While the local jurisdiction could prevent and has prevented the sale of liquor within its territory, only the Dominion authorities have power to interfere with importation from one province to another or from one municipality to another, provided the actual sale took place in unrestricted territory.

Dry In Name Only

The result has been that in the Province of Ontario, for example, which has been nominally dry since September, 1916, no one with twenty-four hours forethought of a thirst need go without the wherewithal to quench it. All the man in Toronto who wants liquor has to do today is to write or telegraph to one of scores of merchants in Montreal, and he will have anything he wants up to a carload delivered at his house in Toronto by express on the following day. The facilities for house deliveries are almost as good as ever they were.

The wiping out of saloons has undoubtedly abolished a great deal of drinking. At the same time house drinking has increased. The business of the express companies has been enormous, particularly between cities like Montreal and Toronto; and one of the ironies of the situation during recent months has been that scores of towns and cities have frozen up because the railways could not deliver coal, while cars and locomotives by the dozen were busy carrying drink.

Under the Government's new enactment this entire traffic is to be wiped out. After April 1, 1918, all importation of liquor into dry areas will be prohibited. Not only that but all importation of liquor into the country is to be prohibited. This will hit in particular large importations of Scotch whiskey, which has always been a favorite in Canada. To a lesser extent it will cut off trade in gins and stouts from England and Ireland and wines from France. The fact that all this is trade either with Allies or associated portions of the empire, and that such importations have helped to keep a trade balance between Canada and these countries even in the emergency of war time, is ignored by the Government, confident, as it is, that the resultant benefits will be immeasurably greater.

Will Stop Manufacture

This would leave the wet portions of Canada with our own domestic brands of beer and spirits, Canadian rye in particular having a considerable reputation, but the final blow at the traffic comes in the announcement that the Government also proposes to prohibit manufacture in Canada, although the date on which this prohibition is to go into effect remains to be fixed. Undoubtedly the intention of the Government is to permit the trade only to clean up what is in actual process of manufacture and then put the plug in.

The situation therefore is that the country can drink up what it has on hand and after that a long drought. Estimates as to the stocks actually in hand vary. Some say that Montreal alone has enough liquor in store to last three years. Another estimate is that it will all be exhausted in six months and that in the meantime drinks will jump to 50 cents a "pony." As to stocks in private houses, no one knows. Stories are heard of individuals who have stocked up their cellars with sufficient liquor to last them for the rest of a normal lifetime. It is said that some even went so far as to mortgage their houses to get money to get in a stock of liquor.

The new legislation comes as an especial grievance to Montreal, which has always rather prided itself as being one of the most wide-open towns in America. Montreal and the Province of Quebec generally are disposed to feel that they are being discriminated against by the Government which they refused to support, but there seems little basis for this accusation beyond peevishness.

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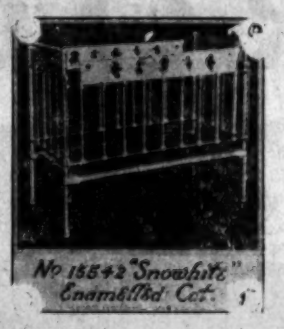

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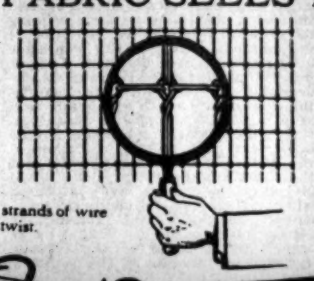

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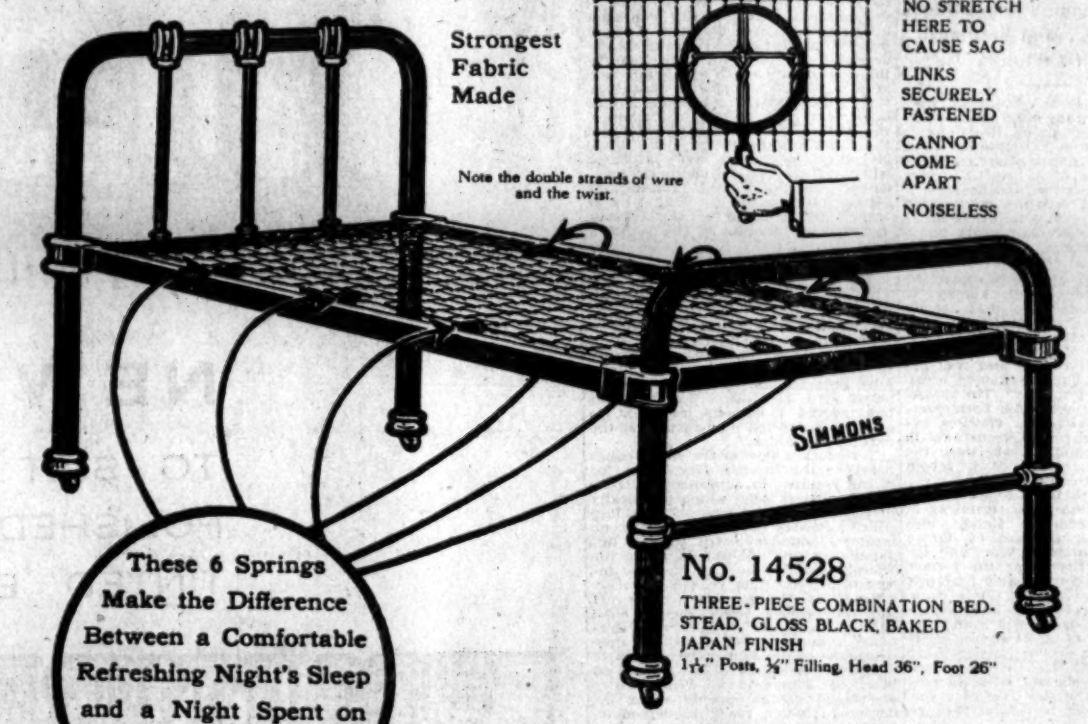

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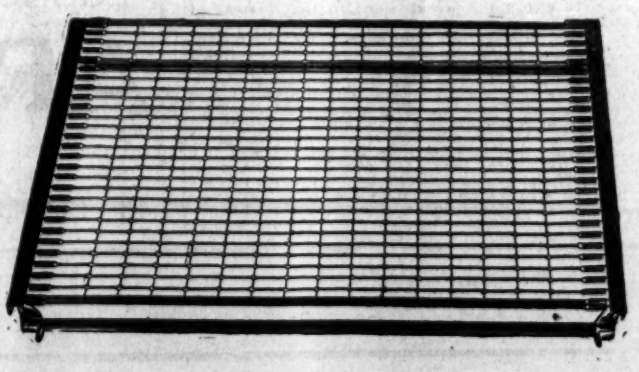

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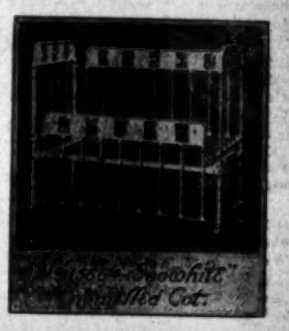

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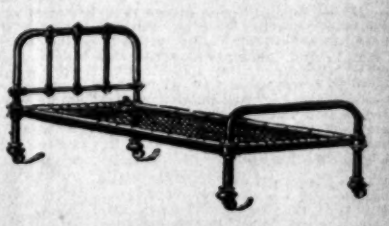

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GEDDES FAMILY TRIO MARKED PERSONALITIES

Mrs. Chalmers Watson Rules Over W. A. A. C. With Charm And Ability

SIR ERIC IS FORCEFUL

And Sir Auckland, The Dreamer, Is Of Imagination All Compact

By Harold Begbie

From the Daily Chronicle.

When three members of a family are called, in a national emergency to discharge important administrative functions it is reasonable to suppose that they possess similar qualities. But the interesting fact about the three members of the Geddes family so employed is that they are entirely without this common denominator. There is no such thing as the Geddes touch. There is no family resemblance in their mental qualities or in their physical appearance. They might have come from different parts of the United Kingdom—Eric from Lancashire, Auckland from Cornwall, Mrs. Chalmers Watson from the South of Ireland.

Mrs. Chalmers Watson, the sister, who rules over the W.A.A.C. with charm and with ability, has already been described in these columns. She is the least pushful of people; no whirlwind, no electric force; she is a quiet, smiling, tactful, and clear-headed woman of the world, seeing the fun of things, getting her way because her way is clearly the right way, never fussing people, never losing her head, managing a vast department just as simply and quietly as she manages her own house—a very capable and sincere person, domestic, unaffected, good-humored.

The First Lord

Sir Eric, the First Lord of the Admiralty, is as unlike this as anything you can imagine. Not very tall, of abnormal breadth, with no neck to speak of, and a great rocklike head, he suggests to you before anything else a sense of enormous physical energy. He makes you think of a young bull with its head down. He is abrupt in his manners, appears to cultivate a frown, listens rather than speaks, watches rather than observes, a man sunk in himself, always thinking, always considering always turning things over in his mind.

When he comes out of this mood he is still bull like, whether it be on duty or off duty. Off duty he emerges from the inner-most recesses of his mind to joke, and he jokes exactly as I should expect a young bull to joke, with a certain want of ability, a certain lack of airiness and playfulness as though he never quite forgot his possession of horns. On duty he emerges from reflection with the rush of a bull at a red rag or a wooden paling. His energy is a thing to wonder at. He has made up his mind. Down go all obstacles with a thundering bang and on through the flying splinters charges the bull in a beeline to his objective. He doesn't persuade obstinate people; he knocks them down. He doesn't lead and beguile the reluctant; he drives them before him. He has no arts. But for his bull-like forcefulness he would be as simple and ineffective as the Fat Boy in Pickwick. But his forcefulness is so tremendous that when once he gets moving things happen with a speed which must, I should suppose, quite take the breath away from old-fashioned Government officials.

No Time To Dream

I should venture to doubt Sir Eric's possession of the creative faculty. I should say that he would never originate a great thing, never, perhaps, bring into existence a little new thing. I cannot think that he would ever do what Lord Leverhulme, or Sir Jesse Boot, or Mr. Selfridge has done. I doubt if he ever surprises the most conservative sailor at the Admiralty with the mildest of heresies or the most modest of innovating suggestions. But I imagine that there is not an undertaking in the world the administration of which would not be vastly improved by the application of his management. He might take five or six months to get hold of all the ramifications of such a matter as the Standard Oil Company, the Salvation Army, or the Imperial Tobacco Trust, but when he had got this hold there would be a wonderful tightening up all round and a sensible new whirr of contentment in the machinery, as though it had found itself at last.

I take it that his forcefulness is the extraordinary thing it is because it is here that all his faculties are concentrated. He has no time to dream or imagine; all the minutes he can spare from driving forward on the road of action are devoted to hard thinking. He is a super-manager. He listens to competent advice. He watches his advisers at their work. He sizes them up, as the phrase has it, and then, his judgment formed, acts upon that advice which he decides is the best.

The Speculative Mind

On the other hand, Sir Auckland Geddes is of imagination all compact. He is the speculative mind of the family, the dreamer who exists in a world of thought, to whom thinking is not the chewing of the cud of facts but the creation of new ideas, a man of a very sensitive quality, quick to receive impressions, eager to pursue a hopeful theory, confident of the power of truth. He is the last man in the world to be taken for bull or prize-fighter. You would say that he belonged to the quiet colleges of a university or to the Georgian houses in a cathedral close. You could fancy him going over the trays of a second-hand bookshop with all the tender affection of Anatole France, or standing on the kerb of Oxford High Street lost in a metaphysical argument with Dr. John Haldane to the detriment of the traffic. He is the least aggressive person in the world, with no dogmatism in his nature, and yet with some great force of spiritual determination which enables him to deal trenchantly enough with affairs. He is not a man who has to be persuaded by others to act, nor a man who acts only when he has taken counsel with others; he is a man who studies for himself all the elements of a problem, thinks about them creatively, dreams about them imaginatively, and then arrives at a practical thesis which he does not present to the world until he is sure of every word in it.

Some day it may beguile a fanciful eugenist to dissect for us the Geddes mind, proving that in each of these three administrators there is one definitive quality, of showing how each of them represents to perfection three qualities which once co-existed imperfectly in some remote ancestor, who might have been a superman but for the overwhelming richness of his gifts. In the meantime the public may be relieved to know that the three Geddesses are three distinct people, and that there is no likelihood of a coalescence on their part after the war to seize the throne or to proclaim a republic.

Mrs. Chalmers Watson, I am quite certain, will go very gladly back to her own fireside directly the war is over. She has sons.

A TRAINING SHIP SQUADRON IS PLANNED FOR U.S

Transport Meade, Former Queen Of Atlantic, Will Be Flagship Of Flotilla

Washington, Feb. 10.—Plans were completed yesterday afternoon by the United States Shipping Board for a national squadron of training ships aboard which young Americans between the ages of 17 and 27 years may learn the science and practice of navigation and marine engineering preparatory to service in Uncle Sam's great fleet of merchant craft building on the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Great Lakes and the Gulf.

The flagship of the squadron is the transport Meade, well known to American sailors as the former Atlantic liner City of Berlin. She was built in Scotland in 1874 for the avowed purpose of lowering the trans-Atlantic speed record and was not only the finest but the fastest ocean greyhound of her day. The vessel hung up the record for both eastbound and westbound voyages between New York and Queenstown in 1876, her eastbound time between the two ports being seven days, fifteen hours and forty-eight minutes.

The City of Berlin was taken over by the United States government in 1898 and renamed the Meade. She was operated as a transport during the Spanish-American War and for a dozen years thereafter the former trans-Atlantic record breaker performed excellent service for Uncle Sam. Although the vessel was built forty-four years ago, she is still sound.

The Meade is a handsome craft with graceful lines, her model being finely, proportioned. Her bow, long and sharp and adorned with an old-style figurehead in the form of a woman, is of a sort to delight the eye of the sailor.

To Move To Boston

The Meade measures 523 feet long and forty-four feet beam and has a gross registered tonnage of 3,641 tons. She has capacity for 1,000 apprentices. The vessel is now being overhauled in Newport News., Va., where she has been laid up for several years. Early in the spring she will be taken to Boston, the home port of the Shipping Board's training squadron. Two other vessels of the squadron, the steamships Calvin Austin and Governor Dingley, sister ships, 300 feet long and sixty feet beam, formerly operated in the passenger service on the New England Coast, are now stationed in Boston. Each of these vessels already has on board a large complement of apprentices. In New York a fourth ship for the squadron is now being fitted out and will join the others in the early spring.

When all four of the vessels are in commission, the training squadron will have capacity for more than 2,700 apprentices, who will be drilled as seamen, firemen, oilers, water tenders, coal passers, cooks and stewards.

Intensive training, including lifeboat and fire drill, from a month to two months on the training ship, will be followed by actual service at sea aboard new cargo carriers of the American Merchant Marine.

The training squadron is under the direction of the Shipping Board's recruiting service. Henry Howard, director, the national headquarters of which are in the Boston Custom House.

Japanese Professor Wonders If Allies Will Really Win

Dr. Tongo Tatebe Doubts Realisation of 'Ultimate Victory'—Points to Weakness in Entente Organisation

(From Herald of Asia.)

Dr. Tongo Tatebe, professor of the College of Literature of the Tokio Imperial University, who contributes a long article to the Gaiko Jiho (Revue Diplomatique) of a recent date, is by no means so certain of an ultimate Allied victory as the Allies themselves seem to be. His conclusions, or rather his warnings to his countrymen as to the future, are drawn from his observation of the events leading up to or occurring during the war.

Citing numerous facts, he lays the blame for the origin of the war chiefly on Germany, but points out that these very facts placed that Power at a great advantage over her enemies from the very outset. Then he proceeds to make some satirical remarks on the talk of an "ultimate victory" in the Allied countries. Such a victory may mean either of two things: it may mean a final victory to crown all earlier victories, or it may mean a victory finally won after a long succession of defeats. It looks, he says, as if we should have to understand by an "ultimate victory" this less desirable single victory won after a series of defeats. Moreover, this ultimate victory could not be safely expected unless we imagined the earth to be of infinite size, for if the Allies went on losing, there would be finally no space left on earth wherein to gain an "ultimate victory!" Unless the world were infinite, the Allies' "ultimate victory" might be as empty and nominal as the infants' victory over Achilles in the sophists' race.

Allies Loosely Organised

Another great weakness of the Allies has been their lack of organisation. Not only was the military organisation of England and even of France found far inferior to that of Germany when the war broke out, but the Allied Powers as a group have been but loosely organised compared with the Central Powers. This has proved a serious impedient to effective concerted movements on the part of the Allies.

Yet another blow to the Allied cause has been the Russian Revolution, for it has resulted in a permanent truce on the eastern front, which practically means a separate peace. The leading Allied Powers of Europe have no common boundary with Russia, but Japan has, and she should make the Allies recognise the fact that her interests are for this reason seriously affected by the separated peace. If the time comes when Russia shall conclude a separate peace with Germany in name as well as in fact, then it will be really high time for us to determine clearly what we should do about it. There is no reason why we should not act openly as an independent nation ready to defend its interests, at least within limits imposed upon us by our relations with the Allies. We should make it clear to all the world that we have no idea of following the example of certain of the Entente Powers which rely for victory on their allies, but that we are ready to defend ourselves and preserve the peace of the Orient by our own unaided strength. It is time that we made up our minds definitely about what we should do in Eastern Siberia, for example, where the effects of the Revolution are becoming more manifest every day.

Germany Winning In Europe

Germany has lost all her colonies, but she is the winning party on the various fronts in Europe, and moreover, has been successful in her plan of harassing the enemy by submarines. This submarine policy has had the effect, among others, of making the food problem extremely acute in England. Germany has also invariably assumed the offensive in the aerial war. In the theaters of war the air forces of the contending parties seem to be fairly well matched, but we have not heard of a single British air raid upon Germany. It is true that an aerial raid is not of much practical military value, but the regular German raids on England show once more that Germany has all along been the attacking party in the present war and has been able to choose the most convenient mode, place, and time for making her attacks, whereas the Allies have had to fight on the defensive wherever and whenever the enemy wanted them to fight, whether it was convenient for them or not.

What the Germans have already done in the war must naturally be taken as the most important consideration in guessing what they may hereafter accomplish. The latest events show that they are perfectly confident of being able to humble Italy at least to such an extent that she may be left altogether out of consideration. Even on the western front the Allies' success in the next great battle is rather doubtful. The fact that the Anglo-French forces are awaiting the assistance of America and other nations must have an unwholesome effect upon their morale, for history has repeatedly shown that the real value of reinforcements is seen only when their assistance has come unexpectedly, and not when troops had been waiting for them anxiously day and night.

Nor can the Allies expect much from American assistance in the way of a substantial addition to their military strength. America would take at least one year to place on the western theater of war the maximum number of troops she is capable of sending, namely, one million men. But such a length of time would not be required by Germany in preparing for a decisive battle on the western front, especially as she would push on her preparations with the utmost haste in order to decide the day before the arrival of American reinforcements.

Allied Disadvantages

Next let us consider what kind of troops America would be able to send. The French army, in spite of its defects, is superior to the British army, which notwithstanding the patriotic and excellent men who compose it, can hardly be called a first-class army. The American army, in point of training and organisation, cannot be considered superior to the British. When these armies of France, England, and American fight their common foe in the name of Allied forces, they must find themselves under serious disadvantages. The less well trained and efficient parts of the Allied forces will constitute the vulnerable points of the whole, and the enemy will always be ready to take advantage of them. This fact cannot be too strongly emphasised in estimating the value of the American reinforcements. As in economic matters, so in military affairs, those who depend on others for success seldom, if ever, attain that success. We cannot afford to be optimistic about the war.

In the Far East, however, Japan has it in her own power, if only she is careful to avoid rash acts, to preserve the peace and prevent the immediate evils of the war from spreading to this part of the world. But much depends on the government, and the character, ability, and kind of the persons entrusted with the government, of this country; much also on the determination of the whole nation, and finally upon the attitude of those who are well acquainted with the world situation and take the leading part in the shaping of public opinion. Now is the time when we should take more definite measures in the interest of peace and order in the Orient, not only because of the recent general war development in Europe, but especially in view of the Russian Revolution and the virtual separate peace between Germany and Russia.

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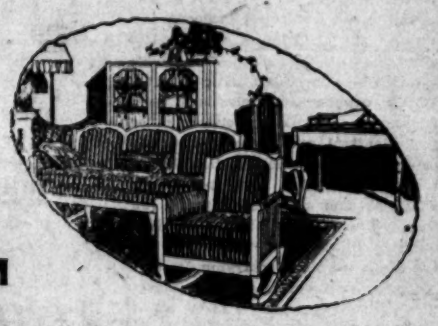

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White Enamelled Four Post Bedstead

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Price **$35.00**

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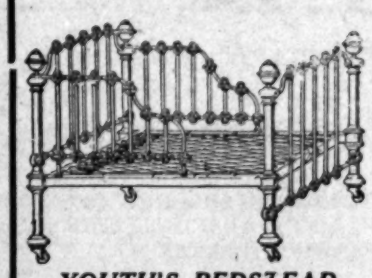

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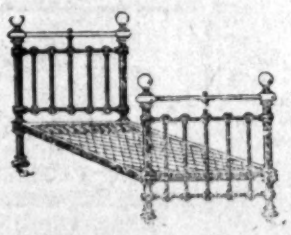

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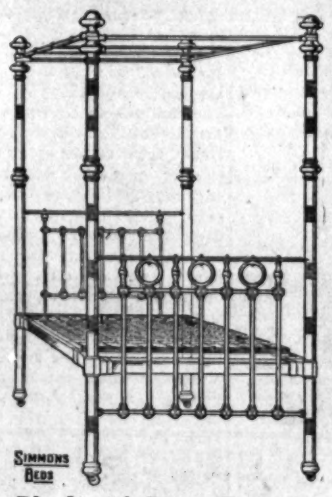
Strong Black enamelled frame with brass top rods and vases. 1¼-inch posts, fitted with non-sagging diamond mesh spring mattress.

Single size 6½ x 3½ ft. Price **$40.00**

Double ,, 6 ,, x 5 ,, ft. ,, **47.50**



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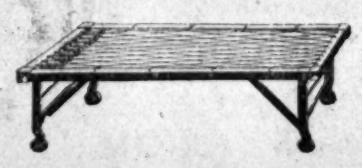

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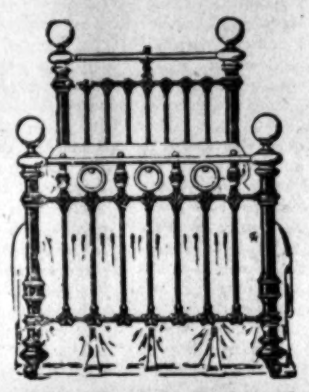

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Double bed size, 6½ by 5 feet.

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Strong Black enamelled frame, fitted with the new link fabric spring mattress. An exceedingly durable and confortable bed.

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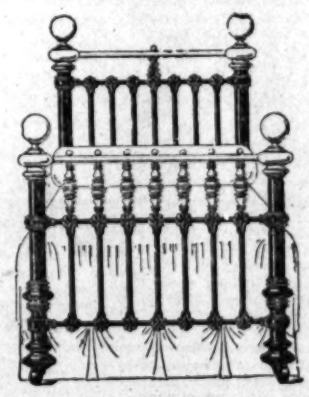

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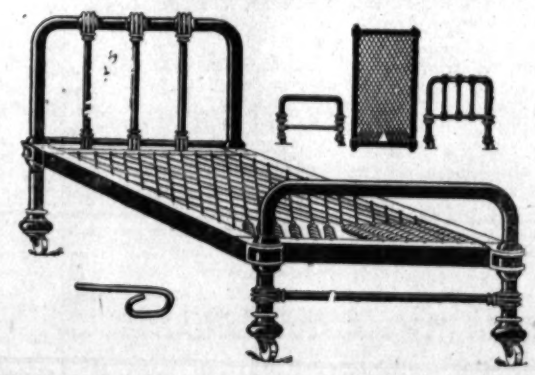

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Covered with best Blue and White Cotton Ticking, and stuffed with Indian Coir Fibre, specially prepared for Bedding.

	Prices
For Swing Cot.	$3.50
Sizes	
4 ft by 2 ft	5.00
4 ft 6 ins by 2 ft 6 ins ..	6.50
4 ft 6 ins by 3 ft	7.50
5 ft by 2 ft 6 ins	8.50
5 ft 9 ins by 2 ft 9 ins ..	9.00
6 ft by 2 ft 2 ins	9.50
6 ft 6 ins by 3 ft	10.50
6 ft 6 ins by 3 ft 6 ins ..	11.50
6 ft 6 ins by 4 ft	12.50
6 ft 6 ins by 4 ft 6 ins ..	13.50
6 ft 6 ins by 5 ft	15.00

Coir Bolsters

Well stuffed with Coir and covered with Blue and White striped Ticking.

Sizes 3 ft ..	Price	$2.25 each
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Pure Hygienic Bedding

We guarantee all our Bedding to be PURE and HEALTHY and free from all dust and germs.

Kapoc Mattresses

Covered with best Blue and White Ticking, and stuffed with fine quality Kapoc.

	Prices
For Swing Cot.	$4.00
Sizes	
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4 ft 6 ins by 2 ft 6 ins ..	9.50
4 ft 6 ins by 3 ft	10.50
5 ft by 2 ft 6 ins	11.50
5 ft 9 ins by 2 ft 9 ins ..	12.50
6 ft by 2 ft 6 ins	13.50
6 ft 6 ins by 3 ft	15.00
6 ft 6 ins by 3 ft 6 ins ..	18.50
6 ft 6 ins by 4 ft	21.50
6 ft 6 ins by 4 ft 6 ins ..	22.50
6 ft 6 ins by 5 ft	25.00

Kapoc Bolsters

Well stuffed with Kapoc and covered with Blue and White striped Ticking.

Sizes 3 ft ..	Price	$4.50 each
,, 3 ft 6 ins.	,,	5.00 ,,
,, 4 ft ..	,,	5.50 ,,
,, 4 ft 6 ins.	,,	6.00 ,,
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English Horsehair Mattresses

Stuffed with best English Horsehair and covered with STOUT UNION TICKING. Every attention is given to the making and finish of these Mattresses.

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5 ft by 2 ft 6 ins	22.50
4 ft 9 ins by 2 ft 9 ins ..	25.00
6 ft by 2 ft 9 ins	27.50
6 ft 6 ins by 3 ft	30.00
6 ft 6 ins by 3 ft 6 ins ..	35.00
6 ft 6 ins by 4 ft	39.50
6 ft 6 ins by 4 ft 6 ins ..	45.00
6 ft 6 ins by 5 ft	50.00

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Stuffed with Best English Horsehair and covered with STOUT UNION TICKING.

Sizes 3 ft ..	Price	$7.50 each
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COIR PILLOWS

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Horsehair Pillows

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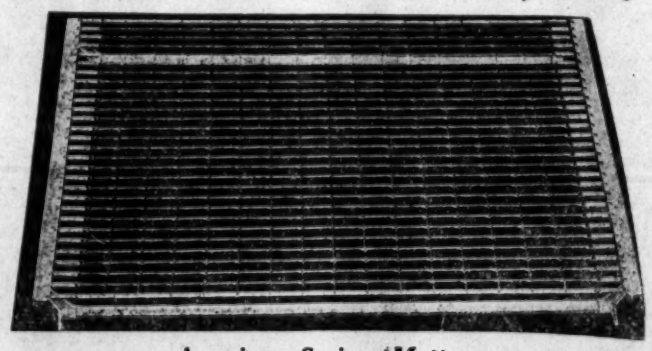
Well-made wooden frame, best English springs. Stuffed best maldive coir, covered Blue and White linen ticking. Very strong and comfortable.

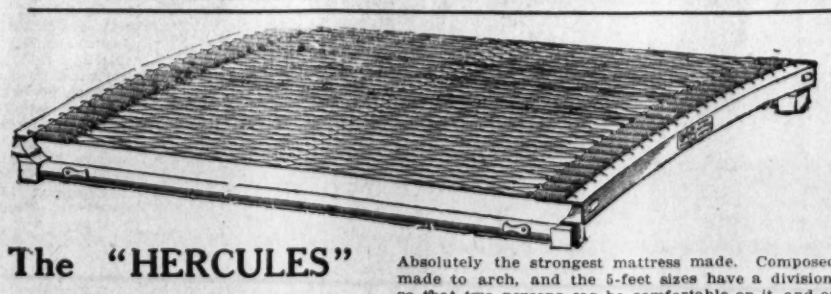
Size 6½ by 3½ feet	$22.50	each
Size 6½ by 3½ feet	25.00	,,
Size 4½ by 4½ feet	28.50	,,
Size 6½ by 5 feet	30.00	,,



American Spring Mattress

Exceedingly strong and durable, 1¼ inch pipe side rails, finished in Gold Bronze. Fabric elevated 4 ins. above side rails by malleable corner castings.

Size 6½ by 3 feet **$16.50 each** Size 6½ by 3½ feet **$17.50 each**



Size 6½ by 3½ ft. **$33.50** each

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The "HERCULES" Spring Mattress

Absolutely the strongest mattress made. Composed of all iron, it is made to arch, and the 5-feet sizes have a division down the center, so that two persons can be comfortable on it, and one can move without disturbing the other. The manufacturers guarantee it to last a lifetime.

Felt Mattress Pads

To be used between the wire mattress and bedding. Eyeletted and taped for laying on bedstead.

Sizes 6½ by 3 feet	Price	$2.75	each
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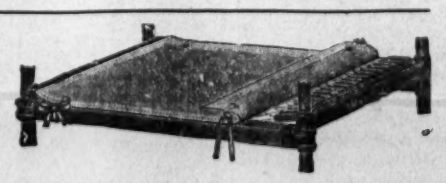
,, 6½ ,, 4½ ,, ...	,,	4.25	,,
,, 6½ ,, 5 ,, ...	,,	5.50	,,



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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAY

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

BIRTH

LION: On March 9, at 127 Siccawei Road, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Lion, a son. 17097

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 11 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. Dykes in F. Anthem, "Ho, every one that thirsteth" (Martin). Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and sermon. Anthem, "Lord bow thine ear to our prayer" (Mendelssohn). Preacher, the Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m., Mattins and sermon. Preacher, the Chaplain. 6 p.m., Evensong and sermon. Preacher, the Chaplain.

Union Church.—Sunday, March 10. 11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "Comfort." Chant 51. Hymns, 71, 51, 202, 327. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject "Wisdom." Chant 13. Hymns 70, 206, 417, 553.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Dr. J. A. Macdonald of the Toronto Globe; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. F. W. Baller.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m., subject: "Man." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 8 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Rd. Room 71, daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. S. W. Nichols, M.A.

American Song Service.—Mr. C. L. Bromley, of the Theological School of the Shanghai Baptist College, will speak at the Palace Hotel, 4.30 p.m. There will be special music. A collection will be taken for the flood sufferers of North China.

The World Starving To Death

(From The Literary Digest)

THE Grim Spector of Famine is stalking through the earth, and there is hardly a land in which its dread presence is not felt, or, as Mr. W. C. Anderson, an English Labor member of Parliament, has expressed it: "A dangerous famine is creeping across Europe." Even in this land of plenty, where we have been accustomed to regard our supplies as inexhaustible, we have had to inaugurate meatless Tuesdays, wheatless Wednesdays, and two porkless days each week, and one meatless and one wheatless meal every day to boot. But these slight restrictions in the traditional abundance of the American dinner-table are as nothing to the serious deprivations suffered by the inhabitants of all the belligerent countries of Europe.

Cable despatches tell us that the food situation in Europe is worse this winter than ever before. England, which was among the best provisioned of all the European countries, except perhaps Spain and Portugal, is in difficulties over her meat-supply. France has a serious shortage both of meat and cereals, while the Scandinavian countries are also suffering and are looking to the United States for supplies. A careful sifting of the information that has reached us during the past few weeks concerning the food-problem in Germany establishes the fact that the harvest has brought no relief and that the prospects there for the next nine months are even more gloomy than was the case last year. Milk is already so scarce that in some cities there is hardly enough for the infants and invalids. The potato crop has not turned out to be so satisfactory as the people had been led to expect, and the use of food-substitutes is commoner than ever. An official report says that over 10,000 substitutes are now in use, 7,000 of which are food-substitutes. The Burgomaster of Neu-Koln, a suburb of Berlin, petitioned the Government to end food-profiteering, declaring that the workers of his municipality were "not only hungry, but literally starving." The Socialist Berlin Vorwarts made some sharp comments on this matter and was suppressed for telling the truth. The passage which led to this act of governmental retaliation ran:

"Agricultural producers and rich city residents are living in plenty. As food-hoarding is no longer prohibited, every millionaire and war-profiteer has kitchen and cellar full of ham and bacon, while the middle class manages to maintain a precarious existence by spending all it possesses on food, but the masses are starving. Thirty or forty million starving people are not going to sit silent. We might have within a month an absolute catastrophe in Germany and a collapse even more serious than that in Russia, and as a result a German defeat and the entire loss of the war."

The Neue Zurcher Zeitung publishes an interview with Dr. Muller, the Under-Secretary of State for the War-Nutrition Department, who is, however, optimistic. He states that "the present German bread-ration, together with the extra ration for those doing heavy work, is assured until next harvest," but the Zurich paper, having other sources of information, does not altogether believe him.

The reports on the food-supply in Germany are very conflicting. The Frankfurter Zeitung in a long and indignant article claims that "the harvest returns represent the grossest forgery that has ever been seen; as regards potatoes, of which there is an enormous supply, the statistics based upon the returns of the producers probably show less than one-half of the actual yield. The situation is nearly as bad as regards the statistics of the wheat harvest, and there are districts in which test threshings have shown results double the estimate based upon acreage." Hence, says the Frankfort organ, there are large quantities of food at the disposal of the profiteers. It continues:

"Secret trading and exorbitant prices go together, and they are most dangerous enemies of security. There are at present no articles which are not the objects of the most impudent profiteering. The bread rations in the towns have been reduced to a level corresponding to the results of statistics which are absolutely false; meanwhile the mills go on turning their secret supplies of wheat into flour, which is then delivered to people who gladly pay ten times the officially established price. It is just the same with butter, fats, eggs, and vegetables as with flour and potatoes. What we need is a firm hand."

The result, says the Frankfurter Zeitung, is that the poor are starving while the rich are living in illegal plenty. Other reports, however, do not credit these theories of ample secret supplies. The Westminster Gazette has an interview with Dr. Franz Markitch, a Socialist from Bosnia, who arrived in England from Stockholm after traveling through Austria-Hungary and Germany. He paints a terrible picture of conditions in the Dual Monarchy, and says:

"In Bosnia-Herzegovina and Istria, as well as in Dalmatia, famine is taking a terrible toll of the population; people are driven to eat herbs, roots, and the bark of trees, while specters flit over the countryside amid the ghastly mortality caused by 'hunger typhus,' as the disease is called by the people. A recalcitrant peasantry is refusing to till the soil: 'Let things come to the worst,' they say, 'the war will end the quicker; why work, and drag out our misery?' But the gendarmerie and the soldiers drive them into the fields.

"It is not much better even in the Army; I have seen with my own eyes soldiers begging for bread in the streets of Vienna and Budapest. Cues of people, a whole street long, wait hours for food; a whole day, and even in some cases forty-eight hours, have members of a family waited in these rows, replacing each other, lyingd own or bringing chairs. In a motor-car and going at a rapid pace we took more than five minutes passing one such cue! Meat, bread, tobacco, tea, coffee, sugar—these things are not to be had."

Of his experiences in Germany Dr. Markitch says:

"In Germany the conditions are not in reality better, except that

(Continued on Page 11)

When Germans Fought for Democracy

Striking Parallel Between What Teuton Disciples Of Freedom Sought To Obtain By Uprising In 1848 And What The Civilised World Demands Of Them Today

THE German people of today have only to say and do again the things they themselves said and the things they themselves did seventy years ago to fulfill all the requirements which President Wilson has said would make the rest of the world feel safe in dealing with Germany in the matter of making peace, and in all the international relations to follow peace.

Some of the following extracts are translated from a book of manifestoes and other contemporary utterances in the Congressional Library at Washington. Others are from the letters of Andrew Jackson Donelson, the United States Minister to Prussia in 1848, now in the archives of the American State Department and appearing in the current quarterly issue of the American Historical Review. In those days German liberals borrowed copies of the United States Constitution from Mr. Donelson to use as a model.

The revolutionary spirit which spread all through Europe in 1848 was, as everybody knows, kindled into flame by the fall of Louis Philippe, the French King, and the establishment of the Seconed French Republic. The Germans fought as bravely as the French had for their reforms, but there were too many entanglements and national differences involved between the revolutionary parties of Germany and Austria, and between the democratic groups in the several German States for them to make headway against their monarchs for any great length of time. However, they left a record of the things they were willing to lose their lives for, the same things that President Wilson has repeatedly said the Germans of today would have if they could.

Here is one of the declarations of the German democrats of seventy years ago:

"Our program is this: We represent the human principles of the European democracy, the liberation, the equal rights, the brotherhood of individuals and of nations. We are the enemies of the oppressors and conquerors, of the devourers of countries and of the scorners of rights of foreign nations. We elevate the German liberty by the self-government of our own people, and find our honor in such self-government and not in attempts to govern our neighbors.

"The more the principles of the revolution of 1848 are denied by the antique junkerism, by the philistine, by the soldiers, by the officials of monarchy, the more we shall bring those principles into prominence."

That notation is from Reform, one of the democratic organs, first published on July 1, 1848, at Leipzig, by Arnold Ruge, as head of one of the revolutionary committees.

In the Bill of Rights of the Democratic Congress of Berlin occurred the following: "Those who make war on their own people or on other nations in order to check the progress of liberty and to destroy the rights of mankind must be persecuted everywhere, not like common enemies, but as murderers and pirates."

As intimated above, one of the great handicaps of the German revolutionists was the lack of unity among the German States at that time. There was a democratic congress at Frankfort and another at Berlin later on, and the two were not in accord. Then, as now, the smaller German States feared Prussia and were jealous of her power, although the principal uprisings of the republicans were in the Prussian capital. Arnold Ruge was trying to put an end to these differences when he wrote:

"Do you want unity? It can be only a despotic one under one ruler or a republican unity of all the German States without any ruler. If you surrenders the unity of the republic each State retains its small ruler. The perplexity of the present is not that Prussia exists. On the contrary, it is a great blessing. If in Prussia there comes through democratic power a revolutionary tyranny it will devour all dynasties in the rest of Germany. If in Prussia there comes a democracy without revolutionary tyranny it will come also to all the small States, and then all German democrats will come together in German unity."

The Hexamer proposals accepted by the Democratic Congress of Berlin were as follows:

It is urged that the democrats of Germany strive with all their power that no constitution be recognised by the people which does not contain the following principles; without this realisation this revolution is not to be considered as concluded:

1. Direct elections of the representatives without any kind of restriction of the right to vote or of eligibility by privilege.
2. A single Volkskammer which devises constitutional laws and determines only special laws.
3. Yearly elections.
4. Through majority of the electors, with drawn mandates.
5. Proposal of all constitutional laws before the convention of the people for acceptance or rejection by majority of all voters of the country. (Veto right of the people.)
6. Introduction of a democratic community constitution.
7. General arming of the people.
8. General abrogation of all feudal taxes.
9. Abrogation of all privileges.

To the above nine proposals these five were added as an amendment:

1. Liberty of the press without any restrictions.
2. Free rights of meetings without any restrictions.
3. General direct election with recall of the mandates.
4. Guarantee of education.
5. Guarantee of work.

In the course of an appeal of the Central Committee of the Democrats of the Revolution put forth at Berlin on July 14 there is this declaration in favor of making the short cut from absolutism direct to republicanism without wasting time on experiments with a limited monarchy or an elected Prince from one of the several States as ruler:

The Prince must surrender his responsibility; he can reign as President only for an uncertain time. The world must be democratic-republican because nothing else is left for it.

A constitutional monarchy is only a step from absolutism toward the free government of the republic. It is only a form of transition through which other peoples have gone and upon which we need waste no time. We do not need it, for already we have penetrated in our belief to the clearness of the new principle. It is not necessary for us to live through the experiments that others have tried. It would merely mean more revolutions in the future. Revolutions will continue until the republic is the only form of government of educated nations.

In regard to the relations between separate nations democracy recognises only the principle of the law of nations with the free self-government of each. Jealousy and mistrust tween nations are the inheritance the dynastic-monarchistic principle. But the interests of the princely houses are not the interests of the nations and of the peoples. It is of the utmost importance to us that States shall no longer be inherited, that the right of ruling States shall no longer be considered as property.

Do not be deceived now because in the past you have been asleep and unconscious of the magnitude of your misery. Do not look back longingly lest you meet the fate of the woman of the fable who turned to gaze at the ruins of the sacred city. Look onward. German people, not aback, for onward are better days.

The above appeal was signed by Froebel, Rau, Kriege, Meyer, and Hexamer. This Froebel was undoubtedly Julius Froebel, who had been active among the German revolutionists in Austria and who was a nephew of the founder of the kindergarten.

But of all the leaders of the German revolutionists Carl Schurz was the best known in the United States, on account of the prominence of his subsequent career there.

There was at the same time in Germany the Communistic Party, which demanded more than the Democrats. The manifesto of this group, issued in Berlin on April 5, was:

"All Germany will be declared a single indivisible republic.

"Every German who is 21 years of age is a voter and eligible if he has not committed any criminal offense.

"The representatives of the people must be salaried, that German working people may be able to represent the people in the German Parliament.

"There must be general arming of the people. In the future the army must be a labor army, that it may not only consume but that it may produce the cost of its maintenance. Also the army must be a medium for the organisation of labor.

"The administration of justice is to be free of charge."

Andrew Jackson Donelson, the American Minister to Prussia at this time and later on our envoy to the short-lived Federal Government of Germany which followed the revolution, sailed from New York to take his diplomatic post in Prussia in March of 1846. His first letter bearing on the effects of the French revolution of 1848 on the public mind in Germany was dated March 4, of that year. He did not fear a general European war in support of the dethroned Louis Philippe. Neither did he seem to anticipate the disturbances that were about to come in Germany. In the course of the letter he wrote:

"Among the circumstances contributing to the preservation of peace is the general want of sympathy for Louis Philippe. Being put in by a revolution, (that of 1830,) those Monarchs who claim their thrones by Divine right would not object much to see him put out by a revolution, were it not for the conviction that it is the effect of a principle which will in the end reach them.

"There is another security for peace in the totally different character of the French and the Germans. The Germans do not like to make reform by means of a revolution. They love the substance, but prefer to receive it as a concession from the King, without the risk. French enthusiasm is perhaps the most needed to improve the Latin and southern races. German practice the best calculated to carry reform into the Slavonic nations. The field for each is great and extensive, and, if occupied in the right manner, may soon exhibit the fruits of civilisation and liberty.

"But I fear to trust to anticipations so cheering to an American heart. When I look at the condition of Europe—its thousands dying for want of bread, its millions without a conception of that personal independence on which our system rests, its territorial divisions, nationalised by the accidents of brute force, with but little regard to homogeneousness of character and interest, or to the principles of political equality—it seems unreasonable to indulge the hope that France will rise superior to the combinations which may be formed against her."

But two weeks later, when the American diplomat again wrote to James Buchanan, the Secretary of State, Berlin was in tumult, and her streets were running with blood of the revolutionists. "The King had so far yielded as to issue a new proclamation. A pacification was supposed to have been effected, and the King had presented himself to the multitude assembled in front of his palace, when some disorder, mistaken by the officer commanding a troop of cavalry, for an insult either to the King or his troops, caused an order to the troops to charge, and at the same time two muskets were fired.

"The people dispersed," wrote Mr. Donelson, "as they could, but went to work instantly to erect barricades. The church bells commenced ringing about 4 o'clock. The thousands of trops were stationed at the most suitable places for attack, and the city has presented the whole of the evening the most awful scene of bloodshed. Cavalry, infantry, and artillery have dealt their murderous power upon the crowds that were behind the barricades, and their fire has not yet ceased."

The next day the Minister wrote that he had learned from a Prussian officer that one thousand cartridges had been fired by the imperial troops upon the people in twenty-four hours. The dead were being removed by the wagonload. He wrote further:

"Two hundred bodies were placed in the Church of the Gendarme Palace. They were received at 2 o'clock by citizens previously formed and grouped as mourners bearing various banners and emblems. Many hours had been previously necessary to form the order of procession, but it was at length put in motion in the slow and solemn time of the funeral chants which the Germans so well know how to make impressive.

"The bodies were distributed in alternate numbers so that each section of the marching column as a mourner could witness the King who stood uncovered in the balcony of the palace, and obliged to pay his homage to each corpse as it passed him. Not a soldier was to be seen. The National Guard could be scarcely distinguished in the vast crowd, which, after the performance of this sad duty, dispersed about dark. Besides these bodies it is said that there were some 100 more who were not buried in this public manner. The dead of the army were buried by it out of the view of Berlin."

In the same letter in which the American Minister told how the Prussian King was obliged to look upon the bodies of his subjects massacred by his troops he told of the hope and dream of the Prussian people to have a Government like that of the United States:

"I have spoken to you before of the growing popularity of the idea that the German States might adopt a Government like ours. Such a project is now openly avowed in many places, to consist of an upper house corresponding to the English House of Lords, with a House of Commons elected on a larger popular basis—an Emperor, or President, to be elected every four years out of the number of Princes or heads of State which may be established by their respective population. This Federal power to take charge of the foreign relations, the import duties, coinage, navigation laws, and Post Office regulations of the States which are parties to the union.

"In a word a Federal central Government defined as ours is by a written constitutions. Such a system, suggested in the midst of panics, and of the most astounding changes that ever occurred in Europe, will be almost accomplished if the right to make a movement in its favor be admitted. Not that it can be expected to be perfected immediately, but that as a conductor of the electricity of revolution, it will be felt as a universal good, and will acquire a prestige sufficient to protect the statesmen and patriots who will be engaged in adapting it to the true interest of Germany when the minds of men become more settled."

On March 23 Mr. Donelson wrote:

"As I have been brought to my writing table at this late hour of the night, I will continue some of the reflections which are suggested by the extraordinary events that are passing. Ever since my arrival in Europe, I have been in a state of amazement at the confidence which seemed to inspire the councils of its monarchs. At the opening session of the last Diet which assembled

(Continued on Page 11)

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

MAGGIE - KIN I GO OVER AND SEE DINTY FOR AWHILE TONIGHT -
DON'T YOU EVER THINK OF STAYING HOME?
WUZN'T I HOME ALL LAST WEEK?
YES - BECAUSE YOU WERE SICK IN BED! YOU NEVER THINK OF ME -
MAGGIE - EVERY MOMENT I'M WITH DINTY - I'M THINKIN' OF YOU - DARLIN'!
WELL - IN THAT CASE -
YOU CAN STAY HOME WITH ME ME FOR A CHANGE AND THINK OF DINTY MOORE!
GEO MCMANUS

When Germans Fought For Democracy

(Continued from Page 10)

here, when this King, surrounded by such men as Humboldt, declared that he would never permit a written constitution to exist between God and his people, I almost doubted the evidence of my senses. I felt that, if such a sentiment could be hailed by the applauses of an enlightened assembly, the hope was faint, indeed, of seeing the condition of Europe ameliorated by the example of the American system of liberty—yet the conviction could not be abandoned that there was a feeling in the German community which sympathised with our doctrines, and that it would soon make itself felt in the councils of Kings.

"Hence, I have watched with profound interest the agitation of all the surrounding countries, which has not surprised me by the track it has taken, although it has been more sudden, and threatens to be more destructive, than was anticipated. In less than one year the King can scarcely retain his seat on the throne. The standing army, which I have so often said, if seen in any American city, in time of peace, would produce a revolution, has been obliged to fly from Berlin; and even foreign Ministers do not feel easy if seen in the streets attended by their liveried servants."

In a postscript to a letter a day or two later the Minister said: "As evidence of the consideration which is now paid to the United States I mention the fact that two applications have been made to me for our Federal Constitution to be put into the hands of two gentlemen, one of whom I know to have the confidence of this Government."

By the end of March the people seemd to be winning. Mr. Donelson wrote on that day, in part:

"Berlin, March 30, 1848.

"I have translated the document submitted by the Deputation from the Rhine Provinces of Prussia to the King, and his reply thereto, which I inclose for your perusal. It is a fair expression of the new thought of Germany. Relieved of the presence of the standing army, and possessed of the freedom of the press, and the right of meeting together to discuss questions of public interest, the people of Berlin remind one of those of New York on the eve of an election. Their public school system, more practical and universal than that of any other in Europe, is now exhibiting its fruit; and it is gratifying to see how it concurs with those of railroads and telegraphs to strengthen the reforms which are necessary to break down the barriers raised by the errors of former ages.

"I have not attended any of these public meetings, but have been told by some Americans who have that they are conducted with order, and that speakers are found in the classes of the tradesmen and mechanics who are capable of comprehending the great movement of the age and of inspiring their comrades with the determinations which are necessary to secure their civil and religious freedom. The King in the meantime is powerless. Disarmed as by magic of his guards, and of the ceremonial which gave so much apparent splendor and dignity to his Court, he sees disappear as a dream all that mystic inheritance which he has received from his fathers and by which he has believed that his authority was of divine right."

The last letter in this series from Mr. Donelson tells of the great apparent gain for a more liberal Government by the establishment of a responsible Ministry. In this letter of March 31, he says:

"March 31.

"A most important decree was yesterday sanctioned by the King, which you will see in the inclosed paper. It establishes the responsibility of the Ministers, and was so self-evident a necessity that we have all been astonished by its delay. Under the old régime the King united in himself all the functions, legislative and executive. The consequence was that Ministers were ciphers. No act could be without the King's personal examination and decision, and a complaint against it was an attack upon the royal authority. Not so now—the Ministers will receive the deputations, must make up a decision for which they will be responsible to the nation, and the Legislature may maintain its authority without the risk of agitations which attend the overthrow of the monarch."

The World Starving To Death

(Continued from Page 10)

there it is more a case of starvation by organisation. According to a typical German statistical report, every man in the German Empire, on an average, has lost eighteen pounds in weight during this war.

"A stranger coming into a German city, even if he is a German, can get no food at all on the first day without the intervention of the police. . . . Great depression prevails throughout the whole of Germany, and the Berlin known to the visitor of prewar days exists only in its street-names. Berlin is dead."

An official report by the health officer of the municipality of Vienna states that no fewer than 10,335 deaths from tuberculosis occurred in Vienna during the first ten months of 1917—more than double the number for the same period in 1914. He attributes this increase to the effects of war, and says: "The physical strength of the great part of the population is so undermined from insufficient nourishment that they are unable to withstand sickness, and unless food-conditions speedily improve the death-rate from tuberculosis will be much higher." The Budapest Nepszava reports a demonstration of 200,000 workers in Budapest who were agitating for food and peace. It says:

"The working classes have shown by their vast numbers their determination that the state shall never again be governed contrary to their will. . . . But more telling than all words was the mere number of those present, the toilers who have suffered such privation during the war. On their faces, often pale and drawn with hunger and suffering; in those eyes, so fixed on the horrors of the present and the brighter promises of the future, there was an expression which boded ill to those who should thwart their wishes."

Russia, one of the world's great granaries, is starving in the midst of plenty, for those in power are so occupied with political visions that they have no time to attend to the necessary work of transportation and distribution. An official report by Mr. Prokopovitch, recently Minister of Commerce and Industry, contained this significant passage:

"In many places the population has not enough bread. In Petrograd and Moscow in particular the stocks have fallen to a minimum, and no fewer than eight provinces in the heart of the country are suffering from the acute lack of food. There is no bread, and extraordinary measures are needed. The Korukoff sugar-refinery is threatened with complete stopppage, as the working people employed have no food. Twelve thousand working people employed at the Yartzeff cotton-mills, Smolensk province, are in an awful situation, the stocks of flour and grain having run out. A telegram from the Kuvshinoff paper-mills, Tver province, says: 'The workmen are on the eve of famine, no bread anywhere. Immediate relief required,' and so on, all through Russia."

In France the food-shortage is being met with extreme difficulty. When Mr. Clemenceau took office, the Paris Figaro tells us, the normal bread allowance was 500 grams a day, or slightly over one pound. He made a sudden and sharp reduction, and the normal allowance in the future will be only 200 grams a day, or slightly less than half a pound. During the war the production of cereals has been growing tragically less, and this year the crop harvested has been only four-ninths of the pre-war production. Much the same situation occurs in England, where grain prices have risen to a figure that has not been touched for a century. General conditions can be gleaned from an editorial in the London Pall Mall Gazette attacking the food-controller, Lord Rhondda, which runs:

"We feel that Lord Rhondda is being deliberately misled by 'experts.' In his speech yesterday, for instance, he told us that his experts informed him that the increased cost of food for a family was not more than 60 per cent. This estimate is grotesquely false. As we have pointed out before, it is the prices of foods that were cheapest before the war that have increased most since, and for the poorest people the rise has been much more like 160 per cent. In 1914 very poor people could buy meat at from 8 to 12 cents a pound. Now, none can be obtained under 24 cents. Bread in the poorer districts was 9 to 10 cents per four-pound loaf; it is now 18 cents. Potatoes, cheap as they are, are still 50 to 100 per cent dearer than they were in 1914. All cereals are up by 100 per cent and over. The price of sugar is notorious. Butter is 100, cheese 100 and more per cent dearer. Margarine before the war could be bought by the very poor at 8 to 12 cents per pound; now, if it can be procured at all, it costs 25 cents or more. Fish, the poor man's food, herrings, especially, in all their forms, are from 100 to 300 per cent dearer. To slur over these facts is to court disaster, for it produces an optimism in official circles which is unjustified."

Sweden and Denmark are under a rigorous system of rationing, and in Stockholm fodder is so short that it is refused to riding and carriage horses, with the result that some 15,000 horses are reported to be on the verge of starvation. The Christiania correspondent of the London Morning Post tells us how Norway is feeling on the food-question in a despatch which runs:

"Norwegian feeling against America, and to a less degree against the Allies, is growing bitter. It is widely rumored that the American conditions regarding the stoppage of Norwegian exports to Germany in return for American grain, etc., to Norway, are absolutely impossible. It is stated that America demands an almost absolutely embargo, but resolutely refuses to guarantee or promise Norway any supplies.

"The Norwegians are naturally asking why they should offend Germany by curtailing supplies at the behest of America, and also risk being left empty-handed by America after all. The report that Denmark is receiving provisions and other goods from America, is received with amazement and some anger. The Norwegians say it is an open secret that the Danes have fed Germany during the whole period of the war, while they themselves are comparatively innocent, yet Denmark is favored by America and the Allies, and they ask why.

"The Germans are naturally making the most of the opportunity for propaganda."

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No. 11

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Don't allow children to eat between meals.

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SHANGHAI

Secretary Baker Pledges 1,500,000 Army In 1918

Official Replies To Critics By Telling Senate Committee Of Preparations By His Department To Hurl Forces At Foe

Washington, January 28.—America will have an army of half a million in France early this year, with a million more trained and equipped, ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided to carry them—and the outlook for ships is not unpromising.

Secretary Baker gave this information to the world today in a statement before the Senate Military Committee, baring much that until now has been carefully guarded with the Army's military secrets, in answering charges that the Government has broken down preparing for war.

From early morning until late in the afternoon the Secretary addressed the committee and a crowd, including many members of both houses of Congress gathered in a big hearing-room of the Senate office building. He spoke extemporaneously, beginning with details of the mammoth task of building an army of a million and a half, answering such complaints of inefficiency as were cited by Senator Chamberlain in his recent speech and declaring that such instances were isolated and not general. Some questions were asked and Baker from time to time had assistants go to the telephone for reports on specific questions.

Then, toward the close of the day, the Secretary delivered a dramatic general statement of the American war plan, telling of the coming of the allied missions, of the day-and-night conferences with men from the scene of battle, in which the plans now being executed were adopted, and of success beyond the most sanguine expectations in building the Army, and its industrial supports at home, transporting men across the ocean, constructing railroads in France and preparing to strike the enemy with every resource at the country's command

Committee Amazed

At Progress Reported

When Baker closed it was apparent he had created a profound impression. Chairman Chamberlain said so before he left the stand. There was no attempt at cross-examination. The chairman proposed that the Secretary be given a rest, and it virtually was agreed to recall him for further examination later, after the committee has completed its hearings of officers of the medical corps, aviation section and other branches of the service.

While many things disclosed impressed, the committee was frankly amazed when told that the men of thirty-two national guard and national army divisional camps are ready to go today at need. When members wanted to know why such things had not been given publicity before, Baker spoke of the reluctance of military men to reveal their war plans and quoted German remarks about America's advertisement of her preparations.

Emphasising that he was not there to defend himself or anybody else, the Secretary urged the committee again and again to lay bare any shortcoming or failure of the department that it might be corrected. Frequently he paused to seek stronger language to describe the devotion of his associates in the department, military and civilian.

"For one reason or another," he said, "the impression has gone out into the country, to some extent at least, that the War Department has fallen down.

"It would be a tragical thing if this tremendous effort, this wholly unprecedented sacrifice made by men, were in fact to turn out to deserve the comment that it had fallen down."

Baker took personal responsibility for getting men under training before their equipment was ready "to the last shoe button." Such officers as Major-General Leonard Wood, he said, had urged this policy. He described conferences that evolved the ordnance program and its fulfillment, submitting documents to prove that France and Great Britain were supplying artillery and machine guns for the first forces at their own urgent request, in order that ships might be used for other purposes.

In all that was done prior to the departure of the first troops, General Pershing shared in the deliberations and approved the decisions reached, Baker declared, and now surrounded with a staff of trained regular officers, Pershing is in France as the "eyes of the Army."

Every step taken since has been founded on his long daily cabled reports of what is going on at the fighting fronts.

Tables were cited to show that overcrowding in the camps and cantonments had not been general, and that the sickness had come mostly in the camps where medical opinion had agreed it was least to be expected. The history of the development and building of the cantonments was given in detail to show that every precaution possible had been taken.

Analysing the efforts of the ordnance bureau, the Secretary said that General Crozier had urged for years a great artillery preparation; that he at least had realised the time gun-making required. But even France herself, "with the enemy at her throat," he added, had not been able to see what vast gun program the war would lead into.

During his general statement of the war plan and how it was developed, Baker was rarely interrupted.

Secretary Baker said:

Industrial Capacity

Of Countries Taxed

"Now, gentlemen, about the plan of the war. It will be remembered that this war broke out in August, 1914. We went into it in April, 1917; so that for two and a half years, or more than two and a half years, the war had been going on. It was not as though war had broken out between the United States and some country, each of them prior to that time having been at peace with one another and with everybody else; so that an immediate plan should be made in the United States for conducting war against its adversary, but we were going into a war which had been going on for two and a half years, in which the greatest military experts, all the inventive genius, all of the industrial capacity of those greatest countries in the world had for two and a half years been solving the problem of what kind of war it was to be and where it was to be waged.

"It was not a thing for us to decide where our theater of war should be. The theater of war was France. It was not for us to decide our line of communications. Our line of communications was across 3,000 miles of ocean, one end of it infested with submarines. It was not for us to decide whether we would have the maneuvering of large bodies of troops in the open. There lay the antagonists on opposite sides of No Man's Land in the trenches at a death grapple with one another. Our antagonist was on the other side of that line, and our problem was and is to get over there and get him.

Problems Presented

New To All Experts

"It was not the problem of doing it our way and letting everybody else take care of himself. In the first place, we were going to fight in France, not on our own soil, and not on our adversary's soil, and therefore at the very beginning it was obvious that the thing we had to do was not to map out an ideal plan of campaign, not to have the war college, with its speculative studies of Napoleon and everybody else, map out the theoretically best way to get at some other country, but it was the problem of studying the then existing situation and bringing the financial, the industrial and the military strength of the United States into co-operation with that of Great Britain and France in the most immediate and effective way. That problem could not be decided here. I fancy in this audience there are men who have been in the trenches. The altogether unprecedented character of that problem is the thing which every returning visitor tells us cannot be described in words, cannot be put down in reports; it is a thing so different from anything else that ever went on in the world, so vast in its desolation, so extraordinary in its uniqueness, that it must be seen and studied on the ground in order to be comprehended at all.

British Send Staff Of

Specialist To Consult

"It is easily imagined that we might have perfected an army over here and carried it across the ocean and found it wholly unadapted to its task, and it might well have been that the army that we sent over was just one thing that they did not need, and that some other thing which we might have supplied would have been the thing essential to their success.

"So that from the every beginning it was not a question of abstract speculation here, but a question of study there to find out where our shoulder to the wheel could be put.

"They realised that. And so Great Britain sent over to us Mr. Balfour and General Bridges and a staff of experts. They came over here and you saw Mr. Balfour in the House of Congress and at the White House and in public meetings at one place and another; but the group of experts whom they brought over with them you did not see much of, and yet they distributed themselves through the War Department, and their ordnance experts sat down with General Crozier, their supply experts with General Sharpe and his assistants, their strategists sat down with Army War College, and all over this city there were these confidential groups exchanging information, telling how the thing was over there, what we could do, what they advised us to do, what experience they had had in developing this, that and the other implement or supply, how certain plans which one might naturally have evolved out of the past experience of the world had been tried there and found not to work at all.

Joffre Comes With

Wonderful Reputation

"They were exchanging information, giving us all that they thought was helpful. And then came Joffre, with his wonderful reputation and his great and charming personality, and he made a great figure here and we welcomed him. It was a tremendous inspiration to see the hero of the Marne; but with him came this unobserved staff of fifteen or twenty or twenty-five young men, the most brilliant men in the French army—strategists, mechanical experts, experts in arms, experts in supplies, experts in industry and manufacture—and they told us not merely the formal and military problems, but they brought over with them men who were in from the beginning, in their reorganisations of their industries, in their mobilisation of their industrial plants, and we sat down with them in little groups until finally we collated and collected and extracted all the information which they could give us from their respective countries. And every country which has been brought in the war has brought us that sort or sent us that sort of a staff of experts, and it has been necessary to compare notes, and with this as a basis to form such an idea as might be formed of what was the thing for us to do over there.

Picture Of Barrage

Could Not Be Presented

"But that was not enough. They admitted that it was impossible to draw that picture. They could describe to us and bring the specifications and drawings for a piece of artillery, but they could not tell us why the British theory of the use of artillery was by the British preferred to that of the French. They could not picture to us a barrage of heavy howitzers as compared to a barrage of 7.5-centimeter guns. They could not picture to us the association of aircraft, balloons and mobile aircraft with artillery uses. They could tell us about it, but even while they told us the story grew old.

"The one thing they told us from the very beginning to the end was that this war, of all others, was not a static thing; that our adversary was a versatile and agile adversary; that every day he revamped and changed his weapons of attack and his methods of defense; that the stories they were telling us were true when they left England and France, but an entirely different thing was probably taking place there now, and they told us of large supplies of weapons of one kind and another which they had developed in France and England and which, even before they got them in sufficient quantity manufactured to take them from the industrial plants to the front, were superseded by new ideas and had to be thrown into the scrap heap.

Eyes Become Necessary

At Fighting Front

"They said to us, this is a moving picture; it is something that nobody can paint and give you an idea of. It is not a static thing."

"Therefore, it became necessary for us to have eyes there in instant and immediate communication with us, and we sent over to France General Pershing; and we sent with him not merely a division of troops (to that I shall refer in a moment), but we sent with him perhaps I can say safely the major part of the trained, expert personnel of the army. You know the size of the official corps of the regular Army in this country when the war broke out. It was a pitiful handful of trained men, and yet it was necessary to divide them up and send over to France officers of the highest quality, so that they would be at the front and see in the workshops and in the factories and in the war offices and in the armies, where consultations would take place immediately back of the front—so that they could see the things with their own eyes and send us back the details by cable every day of the changing character of this war.

"General Pershing's staff of experts and officers over there runs into the thousands and they are busy every minute and every day that the sun rises I get cablegrams from General Pershing from ten to sixteen and twenty pages long filled with measurements and formulas and changes of a millimeter in size, great long specifications of changes in details of things which were agreed upon last week and changed this week and need to be changed again next week, so that what we are doing at this end is attempting by using the eyes of the Army there to keep up to what they want us to do.

Weapon Made Obsolete

And Discarded Early

"Already you will find in your further examination into some of the bureau work of the department, some of the divisions, when they come down, that schedules which were agreed upon, weapons which were selected and which we had started to manufacture, have been so far discarded, that people have forgotten the names of them, almost, and new things substituted in their place and those forgotten, and new things in their places.

"So that if one gets the idea that this is the sort of war we used to have, or if he gets the idea that this is a static thing, it is an entirely erroneous idea; and when you remember that we had to divide this little handful of officers that we had and send so large a part of them to France, and then think of those who remained at home, you will realise, I am sure, that those who remained here had the double duty, insufficient for either aspect of it, in numbers—and they still have this double duty—they had to go forward with manufactures, work out industry and industrial relations; they had to see about supplies of raw materials and manufacture finished products, and make from day to day alterations and changes that had to be made, and they had to be ingenious with suggestions, to see whether they could devise on this side something which had not been thought of over there.

Experts Had To Remain

Open To Suggestions

"They had to be hospitable to suggestions which came from the other

(Continued on Page 13)

Secretary of War Answers His Critics

Department Has Not Fallen Down, He Says

FOLLOWING are some of the striking points in the statement Secretary of War Baker made to the Senate Military Affairs Committee in answer to the criticism of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon that the "War Department has fallen down" in its program of efficiency:

"It would be a tragical thing if this momentous effort (conduct of the war) were to deserve the comment that it had fallen down."

* * *

"I have seen strong, grizzled men turn away from my desk in tears when they found they could not go to France, where the glory of their profession lay, but must remain in Washington to press forward war preparations."

* * *

"Everyone of us wants to see our country hit like a man at the adversary."

* * *

"I want every Army surgeon and the country to know that the lives of our boys are a responsibility which I will not permit to be dodged or handled in a cavalier manner."

* * *

"Although we have sent soldiers to Europe much more rapidly than we ever thought we would or could, every soldier has not only a modern rifle, but has had practice with it; that also is true of every soldier who will go to Europe."

* * *

"There is a plan for this war, but it is so extraordinary that it must be studied abroad."

* * *

"Germany has no idea of the number of men the United States has in France."

* * *

"The United States will have 1,500,000 men available for duty in France in 1918."

* * *

"I think it is fair to say that the American Army in France, large as it is, and the American Army to be sent there, large as that is, are and will be provided with artillery of the type they want as rapidly as they can use it, and that our own stream of manufacture to supplement this is in process, with delivery of pieces rising steadily."

* * *

"America can contribute most to the early winning of the war by more rapid expedition of American forces to Europe; ships are the real crux of this problem."

A TIME FOR STRONG NERVES.

Many people are worrying seriously over the high cost of living, and to all, war time, with its excitements and hysteria, is a trial to the strongest nerves. To those whose nervous systems are run down by overwork or worry, to those who are on the verge of neurasthenia, it is a time of danger.

There is no tonic for the nerves that is not a tonic for every part of the body. There is no form of debility that does not rob the nerves of nourishment. The remedy, therefore, for nervous breakdown is a tonic that will build up the general health, revitalise the blood, and enable into carry to the nerves the elements that they need.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for this condition, because they are non-alcoholic, and neurasthenic patients should avoid alcohol and other stimulants. These pills give strength and steady the nerves because they build up the blood, which can then do its work of invigorating the system.

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Secretary Baker Pledges 1,500,000 Army In 1918

(Continued from Page 12)

side; they had to confer with the foreign officers who were here and were constantly being changed, so that men fresh from the front could be here to advise with us, and in addition to that every one of them had to be a university professor, going out into the life of the community and selecting men who had mechanical experience and knowledge and training, but not military mechanical experience and knowledge and training, and adding to his original equipment the scientific training, that finishing touch which made him available for use as a military scientist.

"As a consequence, this little group which stayed here has built the great special departments of the Army. The ordnance department, starting, I think, with ninety-three or ninety-six officers, has now, as I recall the figures, something like 3,000 officers. They have had to be trained; they have had to be specialised, and that has had to go on contemporaneously with this tremendous response to the changing conditions on the other side

Industries Had To Be Revolutionised

"In the meantime, when we started into this war I think it was commonly thought throughout the country that our contribution at the outset might well be financial and industrial. The industries of this country were largely devoted at that time to the appropriate industries, and many converted industries were largely devoted to the manufacture of war materials for our allies.

"As I suggested this morning, when we went into that market we found it largely occupied, so that our problem was not going to a shoe factory and saying 'make shoes for us,' but it was going to a factory which never made shoes, because all the shoe factories were busy making shoes for people from whom we could not take them, and saying, 'Learn how to make shoes in order that you may make them for us.'

"Now, of course, that is not true of shoes, but it is true of machine guns, it is true of other arms, it is true of ammunition, it is true of forging capacity, which was the greatest defect in the country, and all of this time we had not merely to disturb the program of allied manufacture in this country, but we had not to cut off the supplies of raw materials to our allies, and we had not to distrub the industry of this country, to such an extent that products upon which they depended for the success of their military operations would be interfered with, both agricultural and commercial and industrial products.

"At the outset the idea was that we would be a financial and industrial assistance to our allies during the year 1918, and I think I probably can read from the Metropolitan magazine for August a suggestion which will show what the current expectation of this country was. The editor of the Metropolitan magazine was protesting against what he believed to be the intention of the Government at that time."

Secretary Reads From Magazine Contribution

Here Senator Weeks interrupted to ask if that was the magazine of which Theodore Roosevelt is associate editor. Secretary Baker replied that Roosevelt was a contributing editor, and continued:

"This magazine came out in August, 1917, and this editorial says:

"'Since it is our war, we want to put everything into it so as to finish it in the shortest possible time, so that the world may be restored. To our mind the whole plan of the War Department has been flavored with a desire to hold off until the allies finish the war for us.'

"You see, the editor was dealing with what he supposed to be the intention of the War Department at that time; that we were holding off so far as actual military operations were concerned, and letting the allies do the fighting.

"What he says we should have done, and I ask your particular attention to it, is this:

"'We should have strained every energy to have gotten from 50,000 to 100,000 men to France this year.'

"That is, the year 1917. I tell no secret, but it is perfectly well known to everybody in this group that we have far exceded what in August, 1917, was regarded as a program so ideal that the editor of this magazine refers to it as a thing which we ought to have strained every nerve in a vain but hopeless effort to accomplish."

U. S. Had Minimum In Field Last August

In response to a question by Chairman Chamberlain, the Secretary said the United States did not have more than the minimum number of men in France in August, 1917. He continued:

"And then the editor goes on:

"'By next year, 1918, we could have 500,000 men to send over, or any part of 500,000 men which we could ship.'

"Now, instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917, we have many more men than that in France, and instead of having a half million men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have more than one-half million in France early in 1918, and we have available, if the transportation facilities are available to us, and the prospect is not unpromising, one and one-half million who in 1918 can be shipped to France."

Senator Weeks asked whether the Secretary knew who wrote the editorial, and Baker said he thought it was attributed to Wiggins, the editor in chief.

"Why," asked Chairman Chamberlain, "have you not felt it proper to let the public into your confidence with reference to these things that you are telling now?"

Germans Refer With Contempt To Advertising

"Senator, I confess I have hesitated and I still hesitate," replied the Secretary. "I have here a statement from Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in which he is quoted as saying in a German newspaper, in contemptouous fashion of us, that we have advertised our preparations for this war in an unworthy manner."

"Do you think, for a moment, Secretary Baker," said the chairman, "that there has been anytime within the last year that the German secret service has not been fully advised as to everything we have done?

"Yes, I know. If I may rely upon the confidential information which we get from confidential sources, the German Government is still mystified as to the number of men we have in France, or have had there at any time."

The chairman said he doubted this. After some discussion as to the policy of Governments in announcing military secrets, Baker said it was not the policy of the American or other Governments to do so, and added:

"I am saying this now, because you have asked me why I have held back these facts until now. I am saying to you that I don't know whether I could get the number of soldiers Great Britain has in France or at home. I could get an approximation; I could get whatever information might be deemed helpful to the immediate military object to be accomplished, but I could not get from Great Britain or France either one the actual number of troops they have at the front.

Precautions Taken To Safeguard War Secrets

"It may be that that precaution is unnecessary, and yet that is the precaution which military men have observed, and I have no further point to make in the matter of the number of troops there than to show, as I was showing, when I read that extract, that our original intention was to make our military effort in 1918; and in August of 1917 a zealous advocate of immediate military activity laid down as the maximum obtainable program, a thing which has since been multifold exceeded.

"Why did we decide to send some troops to France in 1917? It is no secret. When Marchal Joffre came to this country from France, when the British mission came from France, they told us of a situation which we had not up to that time fully appreciated. There had been in France recently conducted before that an unsuccessful major offensive.

Wolf Gnaws At Vitals Of French Republic

"The French people had suffered, oh, suffered in a way that not only our language is not adapted to describe, but our imagination cannot conceive. The war is in their country. This wolf has not only been at their door, but he has been gnawing for two years and a half at their vitals, and when this unsuccessful offensive in France had gone on three weeks, a spirit not of surrender but of fate, about the French people, and this mighty military engine which they had seen prepared to overcome them for forty years was at them, and their attitude was that no matter whether every Frenchman died in his tracks, as they were willing to do, or not, that it was an irresistible thing, and so they said to us frankly, it will cheer us, it will cheer our people, if you send over some of your troops.'

Regular Army Would Have Been Destroyed

"We did send some troops.

"At that place we had a choice. We could have sent over, as Great Britain, our regular army, and in a very short preparation have put it into action and suffered exactly what Great Britain suffered with her 'contemptible little army,' as it was called by their adversaries. Our Army would have given as good an account of itself as the British army did, but it would have been destroyed like the British army, and there would have been no nucleus on which to build this new army that was to come over a little later, and it was deemed wiser to send over a regular division, but not to send over our whole regular Army at that time.

"Then what happened was that that regular division went over and the people of France kissed the hems of their garments as they marched up the streets of Paris; the old veterans, wounded in this war, legless or armless, stumping along on crutches, perhaps, as they went up the streets of Paris with their arms around the necks of American soldiers. Not a single man in that division was unaccompanied by a veteran. America had gone to France, and the French people rose with a sense of gratitude—and hopefulness that had never been in them before.

Welcome To Americans In France Spontaneous

"Of course, they welcomed the British; but their need was not so great when the British went. Of course, they welcomed the British; but there were ties between them and us which there had not been between thm and the British; and oh, when our troops went, there was an instant and spontaneous rise in the morale of the French, but an equally instant and spontaneous insistence that these soldiers who came from America should continue to come in an unbroken stream.

"And so we made the election. We decided not to send the Regular Army as a whole, but to send regular divisions and National Guard divisions selected according to the state of their preparation, and keep back here some part of our trained force in order that it might inoculate with its spirit and its training these raw levies which we were training, and one after another these divisions have gone over until in France there is a fighting army, an army trained in the essentials and in the beginnings of military discipline and practice and trained, seasoned fighters in this kind of a war on the actual battlefields where it is taking place.

"Early in this war, when Joffre was here and when Balfour was here, they said to us: 'It may take you some time to get over to us a fighting army, but you are a great industrial country; our man power is fully engaged in our industries and in our military enterprises; send over artisans, special engineering regiments and troops of technical character,' although it was not contemplated at the outset, and only a phrase in the emergency military legislation shows that the thing was thought of as a possibility, yet in a very short time we had organised engineering regiments of railroad men and sent them over there and were rebuilding behind the lines of the British and French the railroads which were being carried forward with their advance, reconstructing their broken engines and cars, building new railroads, both back of the French and British lines, and those regiments were of such quality that at the Cambrai assault, carried on by General Byng, when the Germans made their counter-attack our engineer regiments threw down their picks and spades and carried their rifles into the battle and distinguished themselves by gallant action in the war itself.

France And England Ask Doctors And Nurses

"Very early in this war Great Britain, through Balfour and his assistants, and French through Joffre, said to us, 'Send us nurses and doctors.' Why, before we were scarcely in the war American units organised in advance and anticipation by the Red Cross, which was taken over into the service of the United States through the Surgeon-General's office, were on the battlefield and there are tens of of thousands of men in England and in France now who bless the mission of mercy upon whch the first Americans appeared in France.

"Our surgeons have set up hospitals immediately behind the lines. They have been military in every sense of the word. They have not been especially fortunate in escaping attack from the air and our early losses in this war, the losses of Red Cross nurses and doctors and orderlies and attendants in hospitals and ambulance drivers who were sent over to assist our allies only rendering assistance, but acquiring skill and knowledge of the circumstances and surroundings, so that when our own troops came in large numbers they could render like services to our own forces. But that was not enough. It was suggested that further groups of mechanics might be needed. Nay, we began to see that we were going to be over there in large force, and the question that then had to be answered was, How will be maintain an army in France? Special studies had to be made of that problem and this is what they showed: They showed that the railroads and the facilities of France had during this war been kept in an excellent condition; far better than any other supposed possible under war conditions. And yet, that those railroads were used to the maximum to take care of the needs of the French and the British themselves, and that when our army became a great army, it would be necessary for us to build back of our own line an independent line of communication.

France Presents Merely Sheet Of White Paper

"In other words, France was a white sheet of paper so far as we were concerned, and on that we had not only to write an army, but we had to write the means of maintaining that army, and from the first time when a careful and scientific study of the opportunities of France to help us were made, from that hour until this, we have been building in France, facilities, instruments, agencies, just as many as we are here in the United States, and more—many of them of the same character. For instance, the French had naturally reserved the best ports in France for their own supply. The channel ports have been reserved for the British. When we came in it was necessary for us to have independent ports of entry in order that there might not be confusion and admixture of our supplies, going through these ports of disembarkation with those of other nations. We were given several ports. As you, perhaps, recall, the ports of France are tidal ports, ports with deep water and tidal basins at high tides with insufficient water for landing at the docks when the tide is out.

"As a convenience, the construction of docks and wharves in ports of that kind is very much more difficult than where you have a deep sea harbor, and all you need to do is to erect a pile wharf. We have had to build docks, we have had to fabricate in this country and send off dock handling machinery, we have had to send from this country even the piles to build the docks. We have had to have gauntry cranes manufactured in this country and sent over to be erected on those docks; we have had to erect over there warehouses at the ports of disembarkation in order that the vast accumulations of stores and supplies which go over can be properly housed and cared for, until they can be distributed into the interior.

America Builds 600 Miles Of Railroad

"We have had to take over and are in process of rebuilding and amplifying a railroad 600 miles long in order to carry our products from our ports of disembarkation to our general bases of operations.

"And all of that, gentlemen, has to be done, not only studied out as a necessary thing to do, but when so studied out and reported here, the manufactures for these things have to be carried out in this country, and the things shipped over there, nails, crossties, spikes, fishplates, engines, cars, buildings. We have had to build ordnance depots and repair shops and great magazines of supply in the interior. All of that problem has been carried forward step by step. The plans for a single ordinance repair shop, which I saw some time ago, covered acres and acres of ground, designed over here, the iron work fabricated over here, disassembled, put in ships and carried abroad to be reassembled over there.

"We have had to build barracks over there for our soldiers, and in the meantime to billet them around in the French villages. Building barracks over there and building them here is a very different thing gentlemen.

"When we summoned the lumber industry of this country to produce the lumber to build our own cantonments, it came in a great and steady stream from all over the country, but when we talk about building barracks in France it means this: It means to organise, as we have organised, regiments of foresters, and sending them over into the forests of France which they have assigned to us for our use, cutting down the trees, setting up sawmills, making the lumber of various sizes, transporting it to the places where it is to be used, and then finally using it.

Army Has To Plant Corn For French People

"We have had to go back to the planting of the corn in France in order that we might some time make a harvest. Our operations began in the forests of France, not in the lumber yards, as they did in this country.

"That great staff under General Pershing's direction, containing so many men from the American Army, enriched by captains of industry and masters of technical performance in this country, all of these large industrial operations under general direction, such as the railroad and dock buildings, under a former vice-president and now a vice-president, perhaps, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Atterbury and men of that quality and experience, summoned in to aid him—those are the men who are carrying forward these operations, which are quite as expensive as those which are carried on over here and of far greater difficulty, because it means

(Continued on Page 14)

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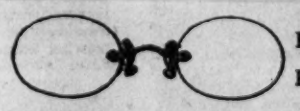

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Pershing's Men On Leave To Find Every Variety Of Sport Available

Paris, Jan. 27.—Aix-les-Bains and Chambery, in the Department of Savoie, which lies in the Alps and is part of the old Duchy of Savoy, have been selected as recreation centers for men on leave from the American army in France. The selection is altogether admirable, for Aix-les-Bains may be regarded as the capital of all the Americanised watering places of Europe.

It is in full sight of the eternal snows of Mont Blanc, on the shores of Lake Bourget, and has scores of splendid and the most modern resort hotels in Europe. J. Pierpont Morgan, in the years just before his death, did much to popularise the place. He endowed the hospital with a new wing and the municipality gave his name to a public square.

The Y. M. C. A., which has been delegated by Gen. Pershing to supervise the work, has arranged hotel accommodations at eleven to seventeen francs a day ($2.50 to $3.40), and the first lot of 3,000 men from camp is expected there within two or three weeks. The resorts selected are on the main line of the railroad and easily accessible.

Winter Sports Luring

Both winter and summer sports are possible. There is an excellent golf club, tennis courts and the most splendid municipal casion in France. It, with the Villa des Fleurs and the municipal theater, which will be the scene of American performances, is enclosed in a magnificent wooded park in the center of the town opposite the celebrated baths, known since the time of the Romans. Altogether it is an ideal center for the rest cure and same diversions from the hard life of the trenches. Amusements and the baths are to be free of charge and canteens will be opened in each place. Special trains will be run from the American camp.

The trout, truffles and mushrooms of the region are famous in the culinary reputation of France and there are good cooks at all the resorts in the neighborhood. Grenoble is the center of the world's glove manufacture. It has a university which for many years has made a specialty of course in the English language, especially for Americans. It also has excellent shops, well stocked with all necessary commodities.

Near Switzerland

Haute Savoie, the neighboring department and but a few miles away, has free intercourse without customs duties with Switzerland and by treaty with Italy. When Savoy became a part of France it was agreed that no garrison should be maintained and no armed force at any time should enter the old provinces. This stipulation has been observed scrupulously by France.

The neighborhood is most suitable for excursions on foot and for mountain climbing. The climate is clear and bright, with bracing air, and it is warm in summer. Frequent motor stage services supplant railways to all nearby points. The region has hotel accommodations for 10,000 or more visitors, all of which will be made available if necessary for American troops on furlough.

This selection will be of great financial benefit to the population of the region, who always have depended largely upon visitors for their income. Both French and Americans are highly pleased. The throngs of Americans will make Aix-les-Bains the resort capital of Europe as a result of this happy and necessary effort for the welfare of our troops.

U.S. WILL EXTEND CENSORSHIP OF MAIL

San Francisco Postal Official, Named To National Board, To Get Rigid Regulations

San Francisco, February 2.—More rigid censorship of all mail leaving or entering the United States is to be put into effect immediately, according to Government officials.

A. W. Watts, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service in San Francisco, was yesterday notified he had been appointed a member of the national board of censorship and that F. L. R. Moore, chief clerk of Los Angeles, will succeed him in his present place. Watts is ordered to leave for New York, where a conference of the members of the board will form plans for the extension of censorship.

Edward M. McGrath, former superintendent of the railway mail service of this division, who was succeeded by the present incumbent, Jesse S. Roberts, has been appointed chairman of the national board of censorship and has played a prominent part in the selection of the personnel of the board.

Charges were preferred against McGrath here by the postal inspectors, McGrath resigning, and James O'Connell, city postoffice inspector, who was also charged at the same time with neglect of duty, was later dismissed.

McGrath was given permission to resign after a delegation from Nevada, where McGrath formerly lived, appealed to President Wilson. Politics were blamed at the time for the undoing of both O'Connell and McGrath.

Secretary Baker Pledges 1,500,000 Army In 1918

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getting material by cable as to sizes and specifications, having it fabricated here and sent across through those infested 3,000 miles of ocean, and then set up on that side.

"In addition to that other aid it has been necessary for us to build hospitals, and that is where the major need for hospitals may be. It has been necessary for the Surgeon-General's staff to be divided in this fashion, and to select supplies and procure materials, and to send over staffs of trained persons to supervise the construction of these hospitals, and to man and equip them. All of that has gone on contemporaneously with the work which has been done in this country, and then, in order that another element may be added to this kaleidoscopic character which this war necessarily has, I call your attention to a thing which you already know. This war had a more or less set character until the Russian situation changed, and it has changed, and it has changed in the last few months. When we had got more or less used to the situation created by the uncertainty as to Russia, there came the great Italian defeat, which called for even greater changes in our plans in many ways.

Situation In Italy

Causes Change In Plans

"So that what might have been a perfectly acceptable plan as to major operations prior to the change in the Russian situation or prior to the change in the Italian situation, had to be restudied instantly, and for that reason, among others, there is now organised, as you know in France, pursuant to the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George, the Rapello conference, or the supreme war council, and the United States is represented on that by the chief of staff of the American Army, and the major international arrangements in regard to the military are worked out there, while General Pershing and his staff of experts are working out those other questions.

"That is a picture of what has been going on over there, gentlemen. On this side much of that has had to be done, and, in addition to it, all the things we have done, and I ask you to remember among the achievements on this side, is the building of this army, not of 50,000 or 100,000 or 500,000, but of substantially a million and one-half men.

"And now, let me be frank with you, and let your judgment be frank with me about this. Has any army in history, ever since the beginning of time, been so raised and cared for as this army has? Can the picture be duplicated? We have raised this army, taking the Regular Army and the National Guard, raising it to war strength and supplementing it by the operation of a draft, and there are Senators in this room who said to me with grief, when we proposed that that form of raising the soldiers should be had —shook their heads and said: 'Mr. Secretary, it can't be done. It is too sudden to address to the American people that mode of selecting soldiers.' And yet, has any great enterprise within the knowledge of any man in this room ever been carried out with more unfailing justice, with more intelligent explanation and commendation to the good sense of patriotism of the American people, and has any great and revolutionary change in our mode of practice ever been accepted so splendidly as the operation of the selective service system?

"We have got those young men in camp and they are surrounded from the day they left home until the day they come back to it, if in God's providence they can come back, with more agencies for their protection and comfort and health and happiness, physical, spiritual and mental, than any army that ever went out on a field.

"They are classified by a system so that men who have mechanical instincts and training will be given mechanical opportunities in the Army. The 'round' man is not sought to be put into the 'square' place. The American people have subscribed liberally for the purpose, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Young Women's Christian Association, the training camp activities committee, the training camp athletic committee, have all been brought in to live with the soldiers, and by virtue of activities started in the War Department, the communities which surround these camps have been instantly gotten away from the notion which used to prevail of a certain alienation between a civilian and soldier group, and these soldier boys in these camps have been adopted into the homes and hearts of the people among whom they live. No such relation has ever existed between an army and a civilian population as exists with regard to this.

"And then, with your aid, the Army has been able to practically stamp out intemperance and vice among the soldiers, by the establishment of zones, by the establishment of patrol systems of one kind and another, by the training of these young officers in these training camps, young men of experience and fine feeling and all that, we have gotten into this great Army the idea that it can be strong and effective military army and still be free from things which have hitherto weakened and sapped the vitality and virility of armies.

"I have gone from camp to camp among these cantonments, and my first question almost invariably is to the camp commander. 'What about your disciplinary problem?'

Disciplinary Problems Reduced To Minimum

"Old men in the Army, men whose lives have been spent in it from their boyhood, and who have been all over the continental United States and through its insular possessions, wherever our armies have been, who know the life of the soldier and the camp and the post, all say with one accord, and no exception, that they have never seen anything like this, that the disciplinary problems of the Army are reduced to a negligible quantity, and instead of the melancholy and pathetic parade through the Secretary of War's office of court-martial after court-martial of men who have fallen down and yielded to temptation under these unusual circumstances, which used to obtain, I have an infrequent case now of court-martial by reason of such weaknesses."

Here, at the request of the chairman Baker put into the record a statement showing the number of hospitals, Army and Red Cross, established in France, with the number of the personnel of each.

The Secretary then resumed his testimony.

"When Lord Northcliffe returned to England he was invited, as I recall it, by Lloyd George, to accept a position in his Cabinet. He wrote a letter which was printed in the papers, and in that he made this casual reference to the United States. He spoke of his visit here, and spoke of our warp preparations. In this fashion:

"War preparations proceeding is the virile atmosphere of the United States and Canada with a fervor and enthusiasm little understood on this side of the Atlantic."

"He was then in England. I happen to have a copy of a confidential instruction issued by the German Government in June, 1917, to the German press as to what course they should take in dealing with American matters, and they say:

"While the news about American war preparations, such as the organising and outfitting of an army of one million strong, to reinforce the French-English front is looked upon in that form as bluff, the spreading of which may unfavorably affect the opinion of the German people, yet the fact must not be overlooked on the other hand that the United States, with the support of its capacity for material and industrial management, is arming itself for war with great energy and tenacity.'

"Your committee will have full opportunity and will doubtless go into those things, if you will deal with the hospital situation, the medical corps, the signal corps, you will hear the wonderful work done by the engineering department of the Army.

America In War To Win By Hitting Hard

"When it is all told, Mr. Chairman, it will be a story which I am sure your committee will be glad to report to the Senate of the United States as being a tremendous response to a tremendous responsibilty, and when you have made this investigation I know that the American people will feel, as I think they have a right to feel, that we are in this war to win it; that we are in it to hit and to hit hard; that we are in it to co-ordinate our strength with that of our associates; that the problems is not one of individual star playing, but of team play, with these veterans and experience persons, under actual battle conditions; that more has been done, perhaps, than the country expected, more than the wisest in the country thought was possible to do.

"In so far as I am personally concerned, I know what is ahead of us. I know what the American feeling about this war is. Everybody is impatient to do as much as we can. There will be no division of counsel; there will be all the criticism there ought to be upon shortcomings and failures; there will be, so far as the War Department is concerned a continuing effort at self-improvement, and a hospitality toward every suggestion for improvement that can come from the outside; but the net result is going to be that a united and confident American people, believing in themselves and in their institutions, are going to demand, and that at no late day, on European battlefields, in the face of veterans though they be, they do not excel us in achievement, and when the victory is won over there, Mr. Chairman, the credit will come to American enterprise and to American determination and to American courage—will be an honor to us, as the tenacity of purpose and splendid achievements of the British and French have already shed great lusters on the names of great people."

PERSHING MENACING GREAT METZ FORTRESS

United States Troops In Strategic Position For Offensive Against Stronghold

New York, Feb. 9.—The location of the American sector of first line trenches along the French front has been revealed this week by the German war office as at Xivray, which would be a central position for an offensive against the German salient at St. Mihiel, having the capture of Metz as its objective.

The American training camp is directly to the south of this position. By taking over the French entrenchments at Xivary, Gen. John J. Pershing is at least able to protect the only exposed flank of his training ground against a German attack.

Any attempt by Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg to safeguard Metz through shoving the French lines further back would now meet with resistance from the American army.

That the German general staff will try so dangerous an undertaking is improbable.

Failure would be likely to cause too much discontent at home, for the German people realise the nation cannot longer suffer large casualties on questionable adventures.

The strikes within Germany quieted down during the week because of threats by the government to deal with the strikers by process of martial law.

This means the arrogant spirit of militarism which caused the strikes in the first instance was invoked to a still more intolerable degree for the protesting workmen.

The discontent among the German people therefore has not been exterminated by the masses having been forced to return to work.

Instead of this, a new reason for anger at the government's imperialism has been given to the people.

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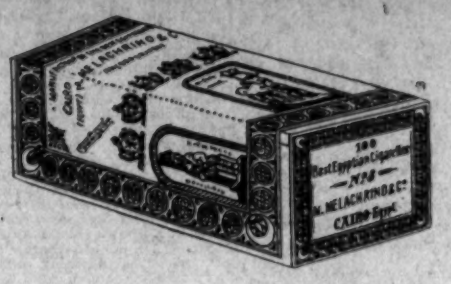

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Shanghai And Hongkew Wharf Co. Meets

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., was held yesterday morning at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John Johnstone and there were also present Messrs. C. W. Wrightson, J. W. C. Bonnar, E. C. Richards and H. A. J. Macray, directors; Mr. J. J. Dunne, secretary; J. R. Elias, R. H. Elias, Brodie A. Clarke, H. J. Clark, J. Kerfoot, A. R. Wilson, G. W. Sheppard, F. A. de St. Croix, P. Chambers, C. Bedoni and F. J. Burrett.

The notice calling the meeting and the auditor's report having been read, the chairman addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen.—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and, with your permission, I will take them as read.

The balance at credit of profit and loss is Tls. 218,516.83 for the year ended December 31, 1917, as compared with Tls. 240,165.05 at the same time last year. The main cause of this decrease is an expenditure of Tls. 25,639.55 for special repairs and renewals.

The volume of business at the wharves has been up to that of 1917. Steamers berthed show a very slight increase, which is accounted for by the greater number of arrivals of vessels carrying cargoes of coal. On the other hand both home steamers and coasters show a falling off. Receipts from storage compare favorably with last year, although the end of the year finds us with stocks considerably reduced with the exception of coals which shows a large increase.

As is shown in the accounts a sum of Tls. 75,639.55 has been spent on special repairs and renewals which had become necessary. The whole of the wharf property is now in good order and similar extraordinary expenditure will I trust not be required for another 10 years. It is proposed to spread the present outlay over three years working, that is to charge Tls. 25,639.55 to 1917 and Tls. 25,000 to each of the two following years.

Provision has to be made during the present year for an increased insurance premium owing to a revision of values of our godowns which are in these exceptional times in some instances considerably below the present replacement values. The Municipal Taxation for 1918 has to be provided for, the same as in 1917, the increased taxation being considerably higher than for 1916.

Coals for 1918 will cost over 90 per cent more than during 1917, making an increase of about Tls. 6,000 for the year on launch and dredging accounts.

In these abnormal times it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty how we are likely to fare during the coming year, the more especially as we are a company largely dependent on "shipping" for our earnings and I will, therefore, confine myself to an expression of a hope that we shall at least see no decline in our receipts as compared with 1917.

Before concluding my remarks, gentlemen, I wish to record our deep sympathy with the parents and relations of the late Mr. G. S. Miller, one of our staff who left to join the Home Forces in 1915. He was a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps and left on a flying expedition from France across the enemy lines on the night of May 1st last, since which date he is reported as "Missing and Killed." He was a most promising young man and I feel confident you will all join with me in lamenting his loss.

The chairman said he would be glad to answer questions, but none being asked the following resolutions were put to the meeting and unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Wrightson—That the report and accounts be passed and that a dividend of Tls. 4 per share be declared for 1917.

Proposed by Mr. Brodie Clarke and seconded by Mr. H. R. Elias—That Messrs. C. W. Wrightson, J. W. C. Bonnar, E. C. Richards, H. A. J. Macray and the senior representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., be re-elected directors.

Proposed by Mr. H. J. Clark and seconded by Mr. Sheppard—That Mr. G. R. Wingrove and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors.

On the motion of Mr. Brodie Clarke, seconded by Mr. Elias, the meeting passed a suggestion to the directors that a bonus be paid to the foreign staff.

The chairman said the directors would consider the suggestion. He thanked shareholders for their attendance, and announced that dividend warrants would be posted the same day.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.30
Europe via Japan and U.S.A.	Yamashiro m	..	..	..	18.00	..	18.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train	21.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Tomorrow							
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tientsin	Hsinhah	21.00	17.00	..	17.00	..	21.00
Foochow	Tungwah	21.00	17.00	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Honkong and Canton		16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ninpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Mar. 12.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Korea maru	..	..	..	..	c15.00	14.30
do	Yamashiro m.	..	..	..	..	n9.00	23(11)
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Korea maru	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
N'saki, Honolulu, Canada U. S. and U. Kingdom via U.S.A.		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe		..	..	t13.00	..	..	..
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dairy	Sakaki maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Tungchow	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro m.	8.00	..	..	..	..	17(11
Swatow and Hongkong		..	10.30	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S'apore, C'mbo, India and U. Kingdom via Suez		..	a8.30	..	..	..	17 11)
Swatow and Hongkong		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Mar. 13.							
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Tientsin	Ksang	21.00	17.00	..	17.00	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	13.30	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Tientsin		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, Mar. 14.							
Japan & America via Moji	Yawata m.	..	..	..	..	b10.30	10.00
Japan Ports	Yawata m.	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.30
Friday, Mar. 15.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & E'ope via Canada		..	g17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Penza	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan ports		13.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
Saturday, Mar. 16.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	b12.00	11.30
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, Mar. 17.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Fushimi maru	..	..	..	..	k3.30	10(16)
Monday, Mar. 18.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	p20.00	19.30
Wednesday, Mar. 20.							
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	p20.00	19.30

A Parcel post 5 p.m. on Previous day.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9.30 a.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 2.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 2 p.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 11 a.m.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 8 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
G Parcel post 5 p.m.
H Letters and boxes with declared value 8 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on prevous day.
I Parcel post only 1 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Shanghai Baptist College Notes

The work of the college cadet corps started last Monday when the new men were assigned to their positions in Companies A and B. Arrangements were made for an officers' school to meet for an hour once a week to give the officers special training in the Manual of Arms.

* * *

The Woman's school opened Monday of this week. The day school has been taken over by the Educational Department of the college under the direction of Dr. J. B. Webster and supervised practise work in teaching is being arranged for.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Mar. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Mar. 14
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ..... Mar. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 22
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Mar. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru Mar. 25

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The I.-C. s.s. Taisang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tuchi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo today.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Inaba Maru ..... Mar. 3
Kanagawa Maru ..... Jan. 13
Mishima Maru ..... Jan. 21
Monmouthshire ..... Jan. 30
For Liverpool
Kawachi Maru ..... Feb. 17
Talthybius ..... Jan. 24
Tamba Maru ..... Dec. 29
For New York
Matoppo ..... Dec. 1
For San Francisco
Adeline Smith ..... Jan. 31
Ecuador ..... Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru ..... Feb. 12
Venezuela ..... Feb. 3
For Tacoma
Javary ..... Jan. 7
For Seattle
Suwa Maru ..... Feb. 17
For Vancouver
Harold Dollar ..... Feb. 25
Key West ..... Feb. 21

Siccawei Weather Report

8.—Eastern breezes in the N. from N. or N.E. on the lower Yangtsze. Moderate monsoon in the S. overcast and damp weather, safe in the S. where it is bright. A shallow depression has taken to sea.

9.—Ugly and damp weather. Pressure is still falling.

Friday, March 8, 1918.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	762.92	764.56
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.02	30.10
Variation mm for 24h	-0.98	-0.95
Variation mm for 21h	-0.41	-1.49
Wind—Direction	Calm	ESE
Wind—Kilom per hour	0	3
Wind—Miles	0.0	1.9
Temperature—Cen	7°0	8°3
Temperature—Fah	44.6	46.5
Humidity co	100	100
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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I wish to tender to all patrons my hearty thanks for the'r past favors and assistance.

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April 1st, 1918.

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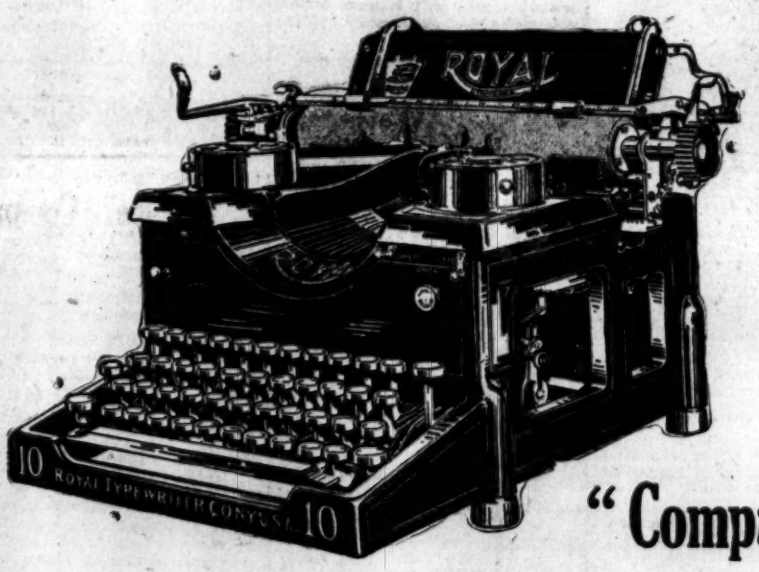

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.06	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18 22	..	..	5.06
NANKING .....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	S.15.30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19 50		..	..	..	..	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.38	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.42		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	S 12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.08	18.16	1.00
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.06	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.39	5.04
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	6.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.36	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	8.13
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	12.15	14.40	14.50	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.13
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15 15	16.55	18.45	21.20

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.20	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.20	17.20	20.05
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.31	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.31
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.50

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsu ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.30	16.05
Changsu ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.26
Yekah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.30	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.15*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.30	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.39	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun....	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 9, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 106=Tls.	$94.34
@ 72.3=Mex.	$130.48
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls.	72.125
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
S'hai Gold Mars: 978 touch Tls.	268
Bar Silver	268
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1320
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3½d.=Tls.	4.66
exch. @ 72.3=Mex.	$6.45
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr.	27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T.	$4761
Consols	£ —

Banks Buying Rates

London	T.T.	4/3
London	Demand	4/3½
India	nominal T.T.	295
Paris	T.T.	530
Paris	Demand	581
New York	T.T.	101½
New York	Demand	101½
Hongkong	T.T.	69½
Japan	T.T.	50½
Batavia	T.T.	227½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	4 m/s. Cdts. 4/5½d.
London	4 m/s. Docy. 4/5¾d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 4/6d.
London	6 m/s. Docy 4/6¼d.
Paris	4 m/s. 614
New York	4 m/s. 106½

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

Hk. Tls. 4.25 @ 4/2½			£1
" 1 @ 575½ =		Francs	6.41
" 0.89 @ 100½		Gold	$1
" 1 @ 51½		Yen	2.17
" 1 @ 15		Rupees	3.55
" 1 @ —		Roubles	—
" 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. in their report for week ending Mar. 7, write as follows:—

Interest during the past week has been chiefly centered in Cotton share dealings in which there was a large turnover. After showing great strength the demand eased off slightly and at the close the market remained quiet but steady. The demand for Shanghai Docks resulted in a rise to Tls. 87 and continue very firm at this figure. With the exception of Cottons and Docks the market is rather dull and rates show little or on change from those recorded last week.

Silk Market

The latest report published by Messrs. William Little & Co. on March 8, says:—

White Silk.—The market continues to rule very quiet.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Crown 1, Tls. 690. Buffalo A. Tls. 665.

Tsatlee New Style.—Lion and Scale and Sheep and Flag, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 675 av.

Steam Filatures have been in small demand at rather mixed prices.

Tussah Filatures, 8 coc.—The enquiry reported in our last has resulted in purchases of some 800 bales Best grades at Tls. 335/40 av.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, March 6:—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver spot: 42½d. quiet.

Previous last quotations: London March 5:

Bar Silver Spot: 42½d. Steady.

London, March 5.—Bar Silver Spot: 42½d. Steady.

London, March 2.—Bar Silver Spot: 42½d. Steady.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, March 9, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 14.50
Chemors Tls. 1.12½
Shanghai Land 6% debs. 1911 @ Tls. 87.50
International Cotton (ord.) Tls. 98.00 March
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 8.10
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.50

Unofficial

S. & H. Wharf Tls. 62.00 XD.
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.70
Telephones Tls. 77.00
Zlangbee Tls. 4.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, March 9, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Telephone @ Tls. 77.00 cash

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.
(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout china.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD
SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up).....Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve..... " 12,550,000.
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Seurabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Chaagsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen		48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	36,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Peking	Rangoon
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$	300,000.00
Reserve .....$	10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	
	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S.	$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S.	$1,348,000.00
U.S.	$7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hankow	San Pedro de	Yokohama
Hongkong	Macoris	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas, Venezuela	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. E. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up).	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

行業學中
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
W. B. KAR, Sub-Manager.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

THE undersigned, hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1917, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 4, 1918.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
H.B. Majesty's Consul-General.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.
DE REUS,
Consul-General for The Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Acting Consul-General for Cuba.
H. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

17032

If you need fashionable clothes go to

Henry the Tailor

Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,
SHANGHAI

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets In Your House This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from $7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16943

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16944

Wanted Companion-Governess

English lady in Malay States requires in March a European Companion-Governess for her daughter aged fourteen. Usual English, good French, and Music; to accompany family later in the year to New Zealand and thence to England as soon as permitted. Must be energetic and good traveller, age 25-35 years. Salary £100 per annum and all found. All passage monies paid.

Apply fully by letter, with copies of testimonials and photograph, to Box No. 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

17060

Telephone Disinfectors

We have again in stock Telephone Mouth-Piece Disinfectors and Disinfectants for sale at $3.00.

C. A. Martinho Marques & Co.,
1A Jinkee Road.
Tel. No. Central 380.

COAL COAL

From March 1st, 1918, our prices for coal are:—

Hongay Anthracite	$31.00
Shansi Anthracite	29.50
Honan Anthracite	26.00
Best House Coal	26.00
Best Kitchen Coal	24.00

Order Books upon application.
Apply to
The Italian Trading Company,
4B Peking Road, Tel. C. 2737.

16835

ZEE YUNG CHONG

General Contractor. Private Road, Pavement, and Tennis Court Builder. Experienced in all Types of ASPHALTIC Work. The most Hygienic, dust-proof and permanent treatment for roadways, paths, alleyways, etc.

CHARGES REASONABLE
Guaranteed to give satisfaction
Add. 373-8 Markham Road.
Tel. West 522.

17011

FEI LUNG GARAGE

153-4 Hupeh Road

New Saxon-Six Cars for sale
and
Special new big cars for hire.

Telephone Central 4133

16976

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16066

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
presents
The Frawley Company
Mon. 11th & Tues. 12th
Henry Millar's Comedy of Charm
"The Rainbow"

Wed. 13th & Thurs. 14th
The play of surprises
"Cheating Cheaters"
It keeps you wondering

Fri. 15th & Sat. 16th
David Belasco's successful play
"TIGER ROSE"
Now running in New York

Plans at Moutrie & Co. and from 5.30 p.m. till 8 p.m. at the Astor House Hotel.

COMMENCE 9.15 P.M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SHOWING
March 10th and 11th
EPISODES 4, 5 and 6
OF THE
"STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE"
SIX PARTS

MATINEE
Today
Showing the First Three Episodes of
"MARY PAGE"

SHOWING
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
ON
March 10th & 11th
and at the MATINEES
Today at 5 p.m.
and Sunday, at 3.15
THE IDOLISED
MARY PICKFORD
In a Photoplay of Smiles and Tears
"HULDA FROM HOLLAND"
IN FIVE PARTS

APOLLO THEATRE "The House of Beautiful Pictures"

TONIGHT

"HER HERO"—A fine Three Part Drama by Pathe

Annals of the War—The Harvest and Preparation of "Abaca"

Pathe's British Gazette — Pathe's American Gazette

"Lonesome Luke Mechanic"
A Two Reel Spasm of Laugh.

TOMORROW

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
Featuring
Molly King-Creighton Hale-Leon Barry
Molly King-Creighton Hale-Leon Barry
Episode 7. **"The False Pearl"** Episode 8. **"The Man Trap"**

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
Our weekly budget of home news.

ANNALS OF THE WAR
Interesting news from the Allied Armies

"COURTING TROUBLE" — **"LITTLE BOB'S PRANKS"**
A dandy fun film — One of the quaint Cartoons.
"COURTING TROUBLE" — **"LITTLE BOB'S PRANKS"**

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TODAY MATINEE 3 p.m.

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
Episode 5. — *"Between Fire and Water"*
Episode 6. — *"The Abandoned Mine"*

OLYMPIC THEATRE

First Historical Concert
Mirovitch--Piastro
Sunday, March 17th, at 3.15 p.m,

PART I

Tomaso VITALI.....Ciaccona g minor
M. PIASTRO.

RAMEAU..(a) Le rappel des oiseaux.
(b) Tambourin.
(c) The Hen.

Couperin .. ..The Little Windmills

SCARLATTI..(a) Pastorale.
(b) Sonate a major.
A. MIROVITCH.

VIOTTI..... Concerto N. 22
Cad. (Joachim).
M. PIASTRO.

PART II

HANDEL.....The Harmonious Blacksmith
A. MIROVITCH.

BACH..Sonate N. 1 for violin alone.
Adajio. Fuga. Siciliano. Presto.
M. PIASTRO.

Fugue chromatique (piano).
A. MIROVITCH

Booking for Eight Concerts now open at MOUTRIE'S, Usual Prices
A. STROK, Manager.

Apollo Theatre

COMMENCING THURSDAY, MARCH 14th
Series No. 1 of the
Famous Cartoons
BY
Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather
"The man who has made a war-weary world laugh"
A Selection of the "Bystander's" Famous "Fragments from France"
You can actually see the cartoon humorist's hand making the sketches

THE GIGANTIC PICTURISATION of the GREATEST NATIONAL DRAMA in the STORY of the WORLD
"THE FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS"
BASED UPON ABSOLUTE FACTS
FURNISHED TO THE PRODUCER

BY
"ILIODOR"
(THE MAD MONK)
FORMER CONFIDANTE OF
RASPUTIN
AND CONFESSOR OF THE
CZAR
WILL BE EXHIBITED VERY SHORTLY AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE

THIS panoramic production of a nation's dissolution is **the history of the day and moment**—bigger than any melodrama ever written.

Its principals are the rulers of the world's great nations lifted bodily out of history in the making and portrayed by famous men and women of the screen.

The story is a picturisation of **the front pages of every newspaper in the world** each day for the past six months and will continue to be for months to come.

ISIS THEATRE
CORNER OF JUKONG and NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD

The house of quality and comfort: Showing the Very Best Pictures: Most Reasonable Charges.

TONIGHT — **TONIGHT**

PRESENTING
THE CELEBRATED AND TALENTED ARTISTE **NORMA TALMADGE**
IN
"PANTHEA"

The Story of a Great Love for all Great Lovers

WRITTEN BY MONCKTON HOFFE.
AN INTENSELY EMOTIONAL
— DRAMA IN SEVEN PARTS —

This magnificent photo-play is classed as one of the greatest productions of the year. The story opens in Moscow with *"Panthea's brother, a Nihilist conspiring against the present political regime."* Then the plot shows *"Panthea's Love Story that was Greater Than Life or Death."*

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT MASTERPIECE

Admission Prices:
Box Seat $1.00, Dress Circle $0.70, Stalls $0.40 & $0.30

MATINEE TODAY at 3 P.M.
Showing
"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"
— Episodes 5 & 6 —
"ROSES OF LIFE"
Drama In 2 Parts
"THE TIENTSIN FLOODS"
and
Two Screaming Comedies

Showing
ON MONDAY, 11th MARCH
"THE BASILISK" Mysterious Story In 3 Parts
AND **"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"**

ON THURSDAY, 14th MARCH
The Great Detective Play
IN 5 PARTS **"RAFFLES"**

NEW BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS

under the patronage of
Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G.,
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Saturday, 16th March, at Nine O'clock
SHOWING

The Story of the Drifters
The Women's Land Army
Portuguese Expeditionary Forces
Repairing the Ravages of War
The Chinese Labour Corps at the Front
The South African Native Labour at the Front
and Numerous Topical Gazettes, etc.

Booking now open at Moutrie's **Usual Prices**

17050

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 17	4.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 17	noon	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 25	"	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 25	"	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 30	"	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
" 31	11.00*	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 11	10.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 14	"	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	E.V.F.
" 16	"	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
" 19	"	Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19	"	Kobe	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21	"	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 23	"	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 10	A.M.	Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 10	10.00	S'atow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.& S.
" 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
" 13	4.00	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 14	noon	Swatow & Hongkong	Tungchow	Br.	B.& S
" 12	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br	B.& S.
" 14	A.M.	Foochow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 14	D.L	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br	B.& S
" 15	"	Honakon	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K
" 17	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B.& S.
" 19	"	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 20	"	Hongkong direct	Tenyo maru	Jap	Alexander
" 21	"	Hongkong	China	Am	P.M.S.S.Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 10	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.& S.
" 12	10.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.B.
" 12	5.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br	B.& S
" 12	10.00	Chefoo & Tientsin	Ksang	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 12	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	11.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.B.
" 15	5.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	E.V.F.
" 16	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B.& S.
" 24	"	T'tsin Dalny via Tsingtao	Kokoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 10	M.N	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 11	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 11	M.N	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 11	M.N	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	6.00	Hankow	Kaifong	Br.	B.& S.
" 12	M.N	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	B.& S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M.& Co
" 13	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.& S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.& S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.& S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Foyang	Br.	B.& S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 9	Ningpo	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
" 9	Selandia			Br.	E. A. Co.	
" 9	Hongkong	Salahadji				

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 9	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 9	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 9	Honekong	Kashima maru	2413	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 9	apan	Hakuai maru	1434	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 9	Hongkong	Kwangtee	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	Tsingtao and Dalny	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S.M.B.
" 9	Wuhu	Holhow	806	Br.	B.& S.
" 9	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B.& S.
" 9	Foochow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	Ningpo	Taishun	3012	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain M. Takeo, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, March 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, March 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain J. Carlson, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Tuesday, March 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, March 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, March 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Mar. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 11, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 12, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 12, at daylight. For reight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Captain C. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on March 15, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on March 19, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsintah, Captain J. Glen, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus March 12. For Freight apply to Agents, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 12, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on March 24, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leaev the jetyy in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru 18,000 tons, Capt. T. Ota, will be despatched on Tuesday, March 12. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain ——— will be despatched on March 25, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacom . Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Leeyi, Nganking, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Sulyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 30	S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 8
S.S. VENEZUELA	Apl. 27	S.S. VENEZUELA	Apl. 6

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
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SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	Apl. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 8
		S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"AFRICA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 24, Mar. 25

For Hongkong
"CANADA MARU"....(12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Mar. 14, Mar. 15

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 22, Mar. 24
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Mar. 17, Mar. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tels. 4234, 4235.

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Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
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TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Book Your Passage
to
JAPAN
Via an
"Empress" Steamer
for the
Summer Holidays

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund,
Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 132.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 12, 1918
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 20, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-ounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	——	
KIATANO MARU	16,000	——	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 17
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozowa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	March 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	March 16
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	March 19
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui,	March 23
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	March 26

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	March 14
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	March 21

FOR JAPAN

KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. F. E. Core,	March 19

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	March 25

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	——	April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	April 17
AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 22

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1930	1020
2345	1112	636	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin Central	dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220		:		—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	—	756	1812
1079	2231	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	—	601	1542
1303	038	—	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420		:		—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	—	1953	1443
1206	840	—	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep.	Nanking	arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	523	1135	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$575 B.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 310 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 730 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co Ltd	Tls. 20½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 335
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	117s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 21½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 3 Sa.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 131½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 18
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tes. 73
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 9½ B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 170 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 98 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 B.
Oriental	Tls. 43½
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 132½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 95
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 22
China Sugar	Tls. 80 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7¾ B.
Langkats	Tls. 14½ Sa.
Major Bros.	
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 15½ B.
Llewellyn	30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	225
Watson	Tls. 5½
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 B.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.70 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½
Dominion	Tls. 9¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.80
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16½
Kamunting	Tls. 5¾
Kapala	Tls. 0.60 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16½
Padang	Tls. 12.10 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8¼
Permata	Tls. 2¼ B.
Repah	Tls. 0.92½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1 B.
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.85
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.75
Taiping	Tls. 1¼
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1
Tebong	Tls. 17¾
Ulobri	Tls. 2¾
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 7 Sa.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 77 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 190 S.

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

FAR EAST MAILS LOST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—The Postmaster General announces the loss through enemy action of parcels received at the Post Office, London, between January 29 and February 12, inclusive, for China, the Dutch East Indies, Hongkong, North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam and the Straits Settlements.

Cruises On Boozeless Seas Merchant Tars' War Fate

Prosperous And Perilous Days, At Present Over, According To Institute's Report, Conducive To Thirst Quenchers Listed As 'Soft Drinks'

Fifteen men with bonds in their chests,
Men of the fearless wartime crop,
Bold hearts beating under their vests,
Yo! Ho! Ho! and a bottle of pop!

(The New Chantey)

New York, January 27.—You don't see the merchant tars of the trans-Atlantic service these prosperous and perilous days, with the "load line over the hatch," drifting along the Bowery as they used to in the slop chest era before the war, when shanghaiing sent a man to sea in debt to the shipping master and brought him back, if he ever came back, with just enough due him to inspire him to drown his memories in booze. No, they are sailing on a boozeless sea now, much like the bluejackets of the naval service of Uncle Sam.

Men from the farms, men from the factories, men who a few years ago did not know port from starboard, have grown sailor gaits and learned sailor language and cultivated sundaes and soda water instead of whiskey, barroom bilgewater masquerading as liquor, and beer. If you don't believe it ask the superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute at 25 South Street. He has met a few thousand of the new sailormen, and there seems really to be sweet little cherubs aloft watching over poor Jack, as he has been told in song. The cherubs, who are doubtless, from their ethereal constitutions, fond of orange phosphates, fluffy marshmallow sundaes, angel cake and sich, must be busy saying "Here's to you!" to the reformed tars of South Street, judging from the Seamen's Church Institute report.

"Less and less money," the report says, "goes for beer and whiskey these days, for the seamen are steering clear of bars and taking to soda water and other soft drinks. To meet the demand the institute is enlarging its soda water counter to double capacity, for over the marble top there were made in 1917 no less than 276,124 sales."

The thirst of Jack has increased by what it has consumed, because on the second day of this fizzy year he turned into his system 1,581 ice cream sodas, chocolate sundaes, orange phosphates and sodas of other flavors. That is why they are going to have more faucets flowing. They have not forgotten the old time salutations with the new time drinks. They "Hereshow!" and "Herestoyou!" and appear to like the new application.

Bill Quigley, the boatman, who is a total abstainer and a keen observer, says it looks like the millenium ship is coming into port. It makes a difference when Uncle Sam is shipping master and boss of the whole ocean-going job, and the inducements are big wages and a chance of adventure and patriotic service. The day is gone when the pirates of South and West Streets strip the sailor of his earnings before he has a chance to stow them away.' Last year the institute received from frugal and temperate Jack $533,459.24 for safekeeping and transmission to relatives and friends.

The big pay of seamen and firemen on trans-Atlantic routes has made it possible for them to put by much more money than ever. Men who were getting $30 a month before the war are now receiving twice that amount, with bonuses for navigating the submarine zone that increases their wages to $90 a month. All survivors of submarine attacks are paid from the time they leave American ports until they return, and this also helps to swell their earnings.

Lady Tram Conductor's Life Is Not Always A Happy One

New York, January 27.—Mere man received an awful jolt, was branded an unworthy dolt, when pretty Florence Smith was seen—the girl conductor, Flo, we mean—the lass who fainted in her car, and left the safety gate ajar, in mid-Broadway on Tuesday night, the while the car was in mad flight.

"I didn't faint," fair Flo declared, "and neither was I badly scared. I had a little dizzy spell, and things grew dark and then I fell. But I'm as strong as any man, I'll prove it as a woman can. I never was a worthless shirk, and I am going back to work. Tomorrow morning I'll resume my cry of 'Lively, please! Make room!' "

A Modern Girl In Life's Mad Whirl

And Florence is a modern girl, an Amazon in life's mad swirl. She dons the mufti every day and rides the cars along Broadway. For two long weeks, without a slip, she's taken fares, and on each trip maintained a calm resourceful grace, and kept the public in its place.

"So why," she rises now to ask, "should critics small take me to task, because I had one dizzy spell and things grew dark and then I fell? I'm not a cut glass raffle prize, nor bric-a-brac in any wise. I'm just a human being, see, and men fall ill the same as me."

She stood with eyes fair flashing hate, this working girl of modern date, when she was asked to answer back her men co-workers' harsh attack, in which they said conductor girls were much too dainty for the whirls of ringing up a thousand fares and shouldering ten thousand cares that come with watching o'er the flock that travels on their rolling stock.

"We're able," was her terse reply, "to run a car or swim or fly as well as any common man. We'll do just anything they can. The trouble is, we've made it plain, that's why they're cracking 'neath the strain. That's why they think we ought to go. Our advent was an awful blow."

Or, To Put It In Prose

Thus Florence Smith, a demure miss of 20, dismissed, as she stood in the hallway of her home, 21 West 98th Street, yesterday, an intimation that she fainted at her post at the fare box of a Broadway car last night because of long hours and the intense cold.

"I didn't faint," insisted Miss Smith. "I hadn't been feeling well all day and I simply grew dizzy. I went to work against the advice of the starter at the barn, Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street, and it was my own fault. I feel tiptop now, and will report for the 11.56 run tomorrow morning, as usual.

"I don't know what the men want. The whole story that I tied up traffic forty minutes by fainting at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street was inspired by them. We have joined their union and are doing good work. Why"—and here she showed pardonable pride—"the other day we had an accident and I got the names of thirteen witnesses. My motorman got only three. That doesn't show such incompetency."

As to long hours, Miss Smith insists that the company doesn't permit its "conductoresses" to work in long shifts and that it takes care of them "just wonderfully." She was visited by a company physician yesterday and he sanctioned her return to work this morning.

Allies Strongest On French Front

(Continued from Page 1)

ous, because the Central Powers might be able to send a force which it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, for us adequately to meet, but the man-power of Germany was not inexhaustible. The Germans could not do everything simultaneously and from all the information in their possession the Government believed that such an expedition would be a costly one for the Central Powers, who must pay for every yard they drove back the Allies.

He emphasised that but for the Salonica Expedition, King Constantine would still be on the throne of Greece and the whole of Greece would have been overrun by the Germans, who would have been able to control the Balkans from all quarters, greatly increasing their strength. The Greek harbors would have been at the disposal of the enemy submarines and experts were of opinion that it would then have been almost impossible to maintain our communications with the East. That sufficiently justified what at present seemed the waste of energy in this theater of the war.

No competent soldier or civilian ever thought Great Britain could stand out of events in the East and, at the same time, no competent soldier ever doubted that it was essential that the Western front should have sufficient men to secure whatever result was obtained in that theater.

Russia Prevented Victory

Turning to the West, he believed the hope of the victory of the Allies last year would have been realised but for events in Russia, which were a terrible blow for the Allies, but despite Russia's dropping out Germany was not one step nearer victory. It was difficult to estimate the extent of the undoubted advantage Germany has gained with regard to Russia. "It is absurd to assume that Germany will be able to exploit Russia. We are informed that possibly barely sufficient food can be produced in Russia in 1918 to feed the population." Mr. Bonar Law believed that the ruthless way Germany is trampling on her prostrate foe will create an intense hostility throughout Russia.

During the last few months the enemy had moved at least thirty divisions, representing 300,000 troops, to the Western front, the majority of them being moved despite the pledge given by Germany at Brest-Litovsk. Nevertheless, he believed that we are at present slightly superior in men and guns. The Germans might bring more troops from Russia but they would be very inferior. Possibly the Austrians might come to the West. But we know that on the whole Allied front, extending from the Channel to the Adriatic, the number of men remains in our favor.

With regard to enemy gun-power there was no cause for serious alarm because the power of artillery is limited not merely by the number of guns but by the supply of ammunition. The use of guns depended on the air-service, in which we had an overwhelming superiority.

Our superiority in the air, he continued, is due to the superiority of our men.

Breaks Down Over Son's Loss

Here Mr. Bonar Law broke down, thinking of his airman son who has been killed. The House cheered sympathetically.

Mr. Bonar Law quickly recovered and proceeded to say that the whole of our forces in France have been very energetically and very skilfully strengthening the defences. The result was wonderful. For example, in the first two months of 1918 we used more barbed wire than in the whole of 1917.

The German offensive ought to be coming, but he was a little skeptical concerning it, but if the attempt was made and failed there could be nothing so decisive in the war.

A member of the Government who had visited France told him that while Headquarters expected the attack the commanders of units which were in daily contact with the enemy did not believe the Germans would attack, so confident of their superiority were they.

That did not mean that if the attack was made there would be no losses of territory. Any side which chose to concentrate sufficiently upon a narrow front could carry it. That might happen if an attack occurred, but if it did happen he was confident its true significance would be realised by the British people as well as by the soldiers, whose one desire would be to recover the lost ground.

Mr. Bonar Law dwelt on our air-raids.

He emphasised that the value of the American factor depended on the success of our operations at sea. After expressing disappointment with the results of our shipbuilding, the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid stress on the vitalness of shipbuilding and the destruction of submarines. From the viewpoint of staying power, he asked the House to remember that once an equilibrium has been established every week would mean an improvement in our favor and increased ability to bring the resources of America to play their part in the war. Looking at what he believed were facts, he did not believe there was any doubt that if the Allies held together they would secure the results they set out to achieve when the war began.

Will Achieve Objects Yet

We are fighting for peace and there was no security for the future if the war ended before that object was attained, before the German people learned that war did not pay, before it was no longer possible for a single man or group of men to plunge the world into misery, then peace would be defeat for us all. Meticulous talk about what Count Hertling meant was simply ridiculous. We must judge the intentions of the rulers of Germany by their acts, not their words. "What is the use of talking about Count Hertling accepting President Wilson's principles when the Germans have taken Livonia, Esthonia and Courland and are demanding that Rumania shall give up not only the Dobrudja but other parts of Rumania as part of her peace terms?"

It was true the country was war-weary and wished to see the end of this terrible conflict, but to say we are faltering in our purpose showed a complete ignorance of the feeling of the people. We had never engaged in war in modern times in which the pacifist feeling was not far more pronounced and more dreaded than now. At the bottom, the British people knew what defeat in this war would mean in the history of the nation, the Empire and the world.

Mr. Bonar Law concluded by repeating that if it was possible to have an expression of the feeling of the country on the plain issue, "Are you prepared the war should proceed until the results we set out to achieve have been attained, or not?" the result would astonish our enemies and Allies.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on March 5, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-30
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb	16-18
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	25-35
Mackerel	"	15-30
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	60-90
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	1.00-1.40
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	25-30
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb	none
Apple	"	10-18
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-12
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	12-15
Pineapples	"	none
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	10-12
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	5-7
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	20-25
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-3.40
Peas	"	10-12
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb	3-4
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3

Chief Inspector.

E. KILNER.

When You Ask For Beer See That You Get

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It is the best

Direct From California

Gande, Price & Co.

SOLE AGENTS

Business and Official Notices

The Tientsin - Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 273.

Revision of Goods Tariff (066/12)

The public is hereby notified that the goods tariff of this Railway has been revised and the revised edition will be in force on and from March 15th, 1918. Previous tariffs will be cancelled from that date.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, 7th March, 1918.
17098

BIRTH

ABRAHAM: On Saturday, March 9, to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Abraham, 31 North Soochow Road, a son. Singapore and Bombay papers please copy.

"You Get The Job"

"We've been watching you, young man, and we know you're made of the stuff that wins. The man that cares enough about his future to study an I. C. S. course in his spare time is the kind we want for responsible positions. You're getting your promotion on what you know, and I wish we had more like you."

The boss can't take chances. When he has a responsible job to fill, he picks a man trained to hold it. He's watching YOU right now, hoping you'll be ready when your opportunity comes.

Start today and train yourself to do some one thing better than others. You can do it in spare time through the International Correspondence Schools. Over 5,400 men reported advancement last year as a result of their I. C. S. training.

The first step those men took was to mark and mail this coupon. Make your start the same way—right now.

TEAR OUT HERE

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

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—Woollen Goods Mfr.	—Electrical "
—Agriculture	—Chemical "
—Architecture	—Mechanical "
—Navigation	—Telegraph "
—Drafting	—Wiring "
—Surveying	—Steam "
—Accounting	—Gas Engines "
—Stenography	—Automobile "
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Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

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Are You a Golfer ?

If so, Silberman's has just unpacked the very latest Vardon and Duncan Golf Clubs direct from John Jaques and Sons, London, comprising the following:

Drivers, Brassies, Irons, Midirons, Mashies, Jiggers, Push Irons, Sammies, Niblicks, Metal Putters, Cleeks, etc., etc.

And a line of Golf Balls and Golf Slings.

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Can you beat it elsewhere ?

Inspection Invited

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No. 1b Broadway

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17073

At Liquidation Prices

Newly Arrived Goods

Heavy Bath Sheets and Towels.
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.
"Luxo" Sheets and Cases.
Pure Wool Cream Serge.
Spring Underwear for all.
White Voiles and Piques.
Onyx Silk Stockings.
Men's Half Hose, 15 grades.
Horrockses Long Cloths.
Nainsooks and Lawns.

Hill's Liquidation Sale,

119 Szechuen Road.

The Tientsin - Pukow Railway Administration.

Notification No. 272.

Invitation of Tenders (138/3)

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply of 135,000 pieces of FIRST CLASS JAPANESE OAK (or other hard wood of similar quality) RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin-Hopei.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of sleepers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin. The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock noon of the 18th day of March, 1918, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway.

The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.
Tientsin, 2nd March, 1918.
17037

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?
If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.
I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.
PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

—BILL SMITH—
says:

Hire a good man, show that you have confidence in him, and pay enough to make it interesting.

ELEPHANT HEAD THREE STAR BRANDY IS SOLD BY ALL STOREKEEPERS

ASK BILL!

Garner, Queich & Co.
Sole Agents

JUST ARRIVED

Smoked Black Cod, per lb. 75 cts.
Large Kippers 40 cents each.
Fresh Herrings Medium Size 30 cts.
Large Size 40 cts.
Jams, all kinds, $1.00 per 4 tins.
American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Try them once and you will buy them always!

Motor Delivery Service

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THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, corner Nanzing Road, Shanghai, China.

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening

Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.

Music by the Savoy Orchestra.

Professor MANIKUS at the Piano.

New features this week.

Dinners served a la carte or Table d'Hote.

Dainty Dishes a Specialty.

Fresh Japanese Lobsters and Oysters always on hand.

Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

Fresh Eggs! Turkeys!

ARE you in difficulty of getting Fresh Eggs during the hatching time?

Telephone West 1114.

We can supply you Genuine Fresh Eggs to your door at any time every day. It costs you only $1 for 35 eggs.

We also have some Fatting Turkeys for sale at 35 cents per pound.

YUE HUNG POULTRY FARM CO., LTD.,
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Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles, and supply—

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

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Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
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Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

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4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

The **Prest-O-Lite** Battery is well and favorably known wherever automobiles are used.

SERVICE STATION:

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FOR SALE

SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, completely furnished, present occupant returning to America in June, wishes to sell new, thoroughly seasoned furniture. House modern, newly decorated, semi-detached, with small garden. Four bed-rooms and bathrooms, modern conveniences, hot and cold water. Close Western District. Ideal for American couple and house guests. Rental moderate. Apply to Box No. 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

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only a short time in Shanghai
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PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE
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When you think of China's Richest Province, Think or Szechuen, and you will also think of WIDLER & CO., Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
Telephone North 1102

Two large rooms, also small room with bathroom attached, well-furnished: moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. 17039

TO LET, central district, small room with bathroom attached. Excellent table. Dollars 80. Apply 103, Szechuen Road. 17108 M.10.

TO LET, near Country Club, comfortable small room, suitable for lady or gentleman. Telephone, tennis court. Address Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS. 17102 M.12.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished room with bathroom. Range Road. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS. 17077

BRIGHT and comfortably furnished flat of three rooms to let, with board. Western district. Apply to Box 399, THE CHINA PRESS. 17087 M.10.

WANTED, two bachelors or married couple in nice residence. Large sitting room with smaller one adjoining as bedroom. Good table and service. Garden, tennis. Comfortable home. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS. 17070 M.10.

LARGE double room to let, bathroom and verandah attached. Full board and good attendance, select Central locality. Terms: Mex. $150 for couple, $100 for bachelor. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS. 17051 M.10.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: French-town, furnished house with garden, one minute from trams, beginning May to end September, 3 sitting rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, attic: rent, taxes, telephone, inclusive, Taels 70 per month. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS. 17094 M.13.

TO LET: 56 Avenue Dubail, best part French district, choice 6-room residence. Trams pass door. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, 38, Nanking Road. 17006

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Centrally located, a small house or flat, at least 3 living rooms. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS. 17107 M.16.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY typist and filing clerk desires position, some knowledge of stenography, slight experience, good reference. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS. 17102 M.16.

ACCOUNTANT. Experienced accountant can spare a few hours a day for keeping, supervising or examining books. Terms moderate. Replies to Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS. 17084

CHINESE ENGINEER, graduate London University, wants position. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS. 17073 M.10.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished room, without board, close in. State terms to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS. 17100 M.16.

WANTED by young lady, room and board with private American family. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS. 17076 M.12.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOCAL business man, about to proceed to London, is open to accept business commissions from American or British firms and individuals. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

PROFESSEUR-MASSEUR, just arrived, specialist in all modern forms of massage. Expert in oriental massage. Has a few hours free for consultation. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS. 17091 M.10.

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH LESSONS required, lady teacher, of French nationality preferred. Please state terms to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS. 17104 M.13.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: Good second-hand ricshaw, rubber tyres. Send for inspection to S. S. Chow, Commercial Press, C453 Honan Road, between 3 and 5 p.m. daily. 17106 M.10.

KEROSINE oil engine for sale, 8 horse power, 340 revolutions, in perfect working order, with water-tank, etc., complete. Apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS. 17096 M.13.

WANTED: Secondhand Bentley's Phrase Code Book. Must be reasonable. Apply to Box 405, THE CHINA PRESS. 17099 M.10.

FOX TERRIER pup wanted, male, must be good breed. Apply to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS, stating price. 17101 M.13.

WANTED, Analytical balance. Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS. 16952

FOR SALE: Yu Yuen Road, 4 mow, Taels 5,000; 3 mow, Taels 3,000. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS. 16952

FOR SALE, a 7-piece teak bedroom suite, with bevel-edged mirrors and marble-top washstand. Best offer takes it. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS. 17086 M.10.

FOR SALE: Harley-Davidson side-car; fitted with springy body, almost new, cheap price. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS. 17062

WANTED: Cheap and economical second-hand motor car. Two or four-seater. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS, giving particulars. 17043 M.10.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Young Chinese as clerk and assistant interpreter in a lawyer's office; a good opportunity for the study of the law. Applicant must be well-recommended and guaranteed as to responsibility. Applications which do not give full particulars in the first instance will not be considered. Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS. 17105 M.13.

WANTED: A British or an American gentleman or lady, well experienced in teaching work. Please apply to 15 Markham Road. 17088 M.10.

COMPRADORE WANTED by American firm; must furnished good references and cash security. Preference will be given to one with previous experience as compradore and the import of steel and metal products generally. Full details must be given in first letter. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS. 17093 M.10

MEDICAL

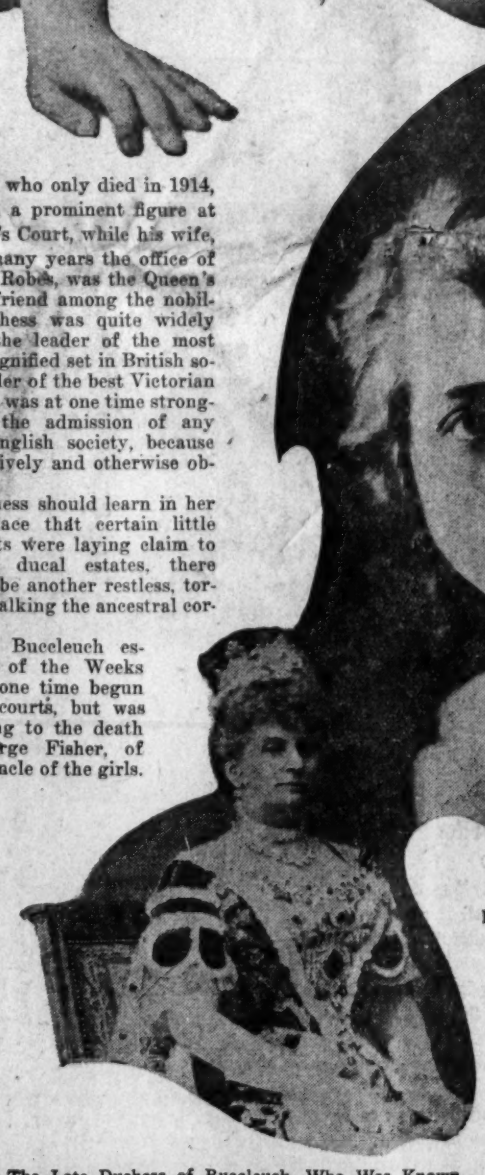
MADAME MIZKIEWITZ: Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School may be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470. Shanghai. 17008

Four Little American Girls' Fight for Scotland's Proudest Duchy

The Pretty Little Weeks Sisters' Interesting Claim to the Vast Estates of the Duke of Buccleuch, Including Branksome Hall, the Scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel"

Miss Ada May Weeks, a Clever and Original Dancer, Who Claims a Share of the Buccleuch Ducal Estates.

On the Right, Miss Ruth Weeks, a Schoolgirl, the Youngest of the Claimants, and Below, Dalkeith Palace Near Edinburgh, the Largest but Not the Most Picturesque of the Duke of Buccleuch's Seven Country Estates.



The Late Duchess of Buccleuch, Who Was Known as a Devoted Friend of Queen Victoria.

Miss Marion Weeks, the Singer, Whose Voice Has Been Praised by President Wilson.

Miss Grace Weeks, Who Might Forsake Her Vocation of Moving Picture Actress to Enjoy the Ducal Estates.

FOUR pretty little American girls, three of them clever artists, are claimants to the most romantic ducal estate in Scotland, the palaces and wide acres belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. It is a story which would make the background of a thrilling novel.

The girls are Marion Weeks, a singer; Ada May, a dancer; Grace, a motion picture actress, and Ruth, a schoolgirl.

The present Duke of Buccleuch represents some of the most famous families of the Scottish border country, and is also one of the greatest personages at King George's Court. Among his many possessions are Dalkeith Palace and Drumlanrig Castle in Scotland, and Montagu House in London.

It was on the Buccleuch estates in Scotland that the scene of Sir Walter Scott's most stirring poem, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," was staged, and the members of the family were the leading figures in it. It will be remembered that the minstrel sang his lay in Branksome Hall, a Buccleuch possession, since burned down. The Duchess of Buccleuch, of King Charles II's time, maintained picturesque mediaeval customs here, for, as Sir Walter Scott sings:

"Nine-and-twenty knights of fame
"Hung their shields in Branksome Hall;
* * *
"They were all knights of mettle true,
"Kinsmen to the bold Buccleuch."

This Duchess was one of the most picturesque and tragic members of her family. She was the heiress of the older line of the Buccleuchs, there being no male heirs. From her father she inherited the title of Countess of Buccleuch and vast Scottish estates, stretching "from Teviotdale to Eskdale-moor."

As a young girl she was married to the unhappy Duke of Monmouth, natural son of King Charles II, and at the time of the marriage the favorite son of the King. On the day of the marriage the young Countess was created Duchess of Buccleuch in her own right. Some years later the Duke raised his unsuccessful rebellion against his uncle, King James II, and was beheaded. The dukedom of Monmouth then became extinct but the Duchess's titles passed to their descendants.

This unhappy and beautiful Duchess is represented by Sir Walter Scott as living in retirement in Branksome Hall, where she entertained all comers, including the poor harper, with great kindness. The poet writes of her:

"For she had known adversity,
"Though born in such a high degree;
"In pride of power, in beauty's bloom,
"Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody tomb."

According to an old legend, the ghost of poor Monmouth haunted Branksome Hall, the scene of his idyllic honeymoon.

Now another romance enters into the annals of this remarkable family. If King Charles II had been lawfully married to the Duke of Monmouth's mother, that nobleman's descendants, the present Buccleuch family would be the legitimate heirs to the throne of England. It has been asserted by reputable historians that King Charles was lawfully married to Monmouth's mother, and that the Buccleuch family possessed documentary proof of the marriage in the King's handwriting, which they held as a menace over the royal family for nearly two centuries.

About sixty years ago, according to a distinguished English writer, the grandfather of the present Duke of Buccleuch, out of loyalty and devotion to Queen Victoria, solemnly burnt this document in the presence of the Queen and her husband, the Prince Consort. Thus he removed forever what had been regarded as a menace to the peaceful possession of the throne by the present reigning family.

The Duke's successor, the sixth Duke, who only died in 1914, became in turn a prominent figure at Queen Victoria's Court, while his wife, who held for many years the office of Mistress of the Robes, was the Queen's most intimate friend among the nobility. This Duchess was quite widely celebrated as the leader of the most conservative, dignified set in British society, an upholder of the best Victorian traditions. She was at one time strongly opposed to the admission of any American to English society, because they were too lively and otherwise objectionable.

If this Duchess should learn in her last resting place that certain little American artists were laying claim to the Buccleuch ducal estates, there would perhaps be another restless, tormented ghost walking the ancestral corridors.

Suit for the Buccleuch estates on behalf of the Weeks family was at one time begun in the Scotch courts, but was postponed owing to the death of Judge George Fisher, of Brooklyn, the uncle of the girls. They are now planning to retain a leading American attorney to resume the suit.

The following statement shows some of the principal points in the relationship of the Weeks sisters to the Buccleuch family on which the surprising claim is based:

"The kinship is traced directly back through four generations to Charles William Henry, fourth Duke of Buccleuch, born in 1772.

"Charles William Henry, fourth Duke of Buccleuch, in 1795, married Harriet Katherine Thomson, fourth daughter of Thomas Thomson, first Viscount Sydney. Harriet Thomson's brother, William Douglas Thomson, married in 1802, the Lady Ann, youngest sister of Charles William Henry, Duke of Buccleuch. They removed to London. One of their sons married and became the father of two girls and three boys. The girls were named Emily and Ada. Ada became a skilled pianiste. The boys were Alexander, Octavius and Denzil Robert Thomson. Denzil Robert Thomson came to America and married Adrianna Smith. Their daughter was Miss Ada Thomson, who married Charles Weeks. These were the parents of the four little claimants to the duchy of Buccleuch and fifty million dollars, which is a collateral fortune due, they believe, through their grandmother, who was Miss Adrianna Smith, and which is comprised in holdings in England.

"Charles William Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, to whom the quartet of girl claimants trace their lineage, was also the sixth Duke of Queensberry.

"A little study of the family chart will reveal that Harriet Katherine, Duchess of Buccleuch, was the sister of the great-great-grandfather of the little maids."

The four little heiresses were born in Brooklyn. Their father, a contractor and builder, died three years ago. Their mother has been too busy bringing up the four little girls to give thought or time to the estates of Buccleuch. She had lived simply in Brooklyn and, later, in a Harlem flat, the life of an old-fashioned and devoted mother.

The two eldest daughters are tiny girls, both gifted in their own fashion. Marion has a colorature soprano voice, the notes of which a critic styled "rosebuds of sound." She has been called, also, "the second Maggie Teyte," for her objective is grand opera. Marion, aged eighteen, and five feet tall, proudly asserts that she is "the man of the house," because she was its first breadwinner after her father's death. President Wilson wrote congratulations upon her singing. Ada May Weeks is a light-footed dancer of eccentric and original dances, having devised her own dances for "Miss Springtime" and "Miss 1917." Grace is engaged in motion pictures and Ruth is a schoolgirl.

The girls say they have documentary evidence that the Buccleuch family paid to their mother's father, Denzil Robert Thomson, $350,000, and that there was a promise of a further sum. This they consider is evidence their ancestor had a claim of a very serious character on the Buccleuch estates.

The family possesses seven great houses in Scotland and England in addition to the London mansion. Dalkeith Palace, the principal seat, contains 200 rooms. Every sovereign of Scotland for five hundred years has been entertained within its walls. The palace was rebuilt in 1700, but portions of the older structure are preserved. Drumlanrig Castle is now the most picturesque seat of the family. A modern house stands on the site of Branksome Hall.

The Buccleuchs own one of the most wonderful collections of miniatures in existence, including portraits of the noted beauties of Charles II's Court. They also have a great collection of paintings, including works of Vandyck, Peter Lely, Peter de Hooghe, Rembrandt and many Dutch and Flemish artists.

It is no secret that the Buccleuchs have been a wee bit dull for several generations, quite different from their ancestors of King Charles's time, and the addition of a little new blood from America would enliven the ancestral halls wonderfully.

It is no small undertaking to dispossess an important family from any portion of the estates which they have held for generations. The possessors will of course have the assistance of the shrewdest lawyers in their own country in defending their interests. Such suits have occasionally been successful in the past, but more often they have not.

"Raggedy" Gowns as Works of Art

By Lady Duff-Gordon

A Clinging "Wisp of a Gown" That Can Be Made to Express Each Fleeting Mood of Its Fair Wearer. *("Lucile" Model)*

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

SOME have called this a "raggedy" gown, because of its effect of tatters. I myself call it a spectroscopic gown, because it is like the beautiful broken rays of light in a crystal.

Now and then I like this "raggedy" effect. Nature works with odds and ends. It binds the waving grains of wheat into one beautiful golden cloth. It takes the thousands of points of light in a tropic night and makes it a thing of single beauty.

So, one of the highest forms of art is to do as nature does and blend "raggedy" effects into harmonious whol-

That is why I designed this gown. It will be the fir- one noticed in any group of well-groomed young women. Its effect is almost Oriental, although its colorings ar- subdued and chaste. The "raggedy" effect is given by the seemingly topsy-turvy arrangement of the "patching" around the lower part of the skirt, which falls snugly around the ankles, hugging them quite affectionately.

The draping of the sleeves, with broad cuffs of the "raggedy" effect, and the soft delicacy of the tunic are especially adapted to the well-moulded figure, emphasizing height and the grace of arm movements.

This gown is one that is admirably set off by a rope necklace of some bizarre design and a coiffure not too elaborate.

The gown at the lower corner of the page is a dainty "home evening gown," suitable for the tea dance or other home affair, and yet quite imposing enough for the most formal house party.

An Especially Attractive "Home Evening Gown," for the Tea or Supper Dance, Yet Appropriate for Even the Most Formal Affair. *("Lucile" Model)*

One of the Most Beautiful of the New Designs from the "Lucile" Studios—A "Raggedy" Robe That Is "Different," Light and Delicate, Yet Stately and Imposing

Yaphank Bennie Gets A Free Trip On The K. O. Route

Camp Upon, N. Y., Sunday,

Friend Barney: Well Barney I gues after the raw dele that was handed to me on acct. of playing the bugle and raggin a little on it and putting a little stuff on the ball and then getting called down and made to burn this darn garbige in our company insinerator for six days, well I gues the next time I try to do anything for this army I hope that they take me out at daybrake some fine morning and shoot me for being a ediot From now on I am going to be a straight infintry solder without any fancy frills and for all I care they can blow them army calls on a mouth orgin and see if I care.

Then there is another thing that I have been doble crossed on and that is that I have been doble crossed on having my aplication for this officers traning camp out here that opened yesterday turned down flat without no singel word of explanation. And Barney I know who done it and beleve me old pal there is going to be some retelietaon going to be done on the part of yours truly.

I gues you remember of me writing you some time ago about a fresh young Carporal down here in my company who is always gettin in a jam with me and trying to doble cross me. Well it is him who I know kept me out of being an officer and believe me some of these days he will regrit all he has done against me.

My first sarge who is a he bear cat in uniform well he is going to the school instead of I and next to I he is the best man here in the company.

Got a letter from Gertie today and she says Where did you get the idea of my going to knit you that sweter so fast, she said. Well, Barney I am going to sit down right now and write her a letter that will have to writ on abustes it will be so hot. Am I right Barney. So long,

BENNIE.

Puts Ban On Sweaters

Sunday night.

Gert: As far as I am concerned I don't want to ever hear no one ever so much as speke the word sweter before me again as long as I live. I think things has got to a pretty raw state when two such old pals as I and you is going to be split up over such a chepe little thing as a sweter.

I would rather freaz to death a thousand deaths than to let such a trifling matter come between us. So forget it all and I will suffer here in silence. I guess I can stand the cold all right and you shall never hear another murmor from my lips about cold or neumonia while I am fighting in this army to protuct the women and children of America. Aur reviour. BENNIE.

Learns Fighting Tricks

Monday night.

Dear Mama: Well, Mama, it certainly has been pretty cold, but we have got lots of cole and old U. Sam supplies us with the warm clothes that we can pile on, so you see we are certainly happy out here. We have been going mostly to lectures this week or two and I want to tell you that i gues these officers have got in the habit of lecturing so much that every time they see three or four of us solder boys together they think they got to give us a talk. It is a habit with them but I gues that we can stand it all right.

We certainly have got a fine company and a fine regiment Mama and the latest thing our regiment is doing so that we will be all ready to give them Germans a good licking when we get to them is learning how to box. Every company in our regiment has got boxing gloves and the rules is that every man in the regiment must box a couple of men, and believe me Mama the boys certainly have a lot of fun.

I want to tell you Mama that them Germans wont have no show at all when they get against such kind of troops as we are for we have got a lot of tricks that them square heads never heard of. Besides boxing we are all going to learn that Japanese juy-jitsuy that you used to read so much about in the papers.

We have got give death blows and as soon as I get to France I will try it out on the first hunn that I get a wack at. And between juy-jitsuy and boxing I guess we will show them birds something they have never saw before, we will.

I gues I will get home Sunday all right and then I will tell you a lot of thing. Lots of love, BENNIE.

Jolt Coming For Some One

Sunday night.

Barney: Well Barney I gues you must have read in the papers a couple of weeks ago about how fine shooters these non cums is who have been learning how to shoot so that they could learn us. Well Thursday we go out and do some shoottting ourselves and I suppose we will have to take them non cum birds along but we dont need them none. Of course I have never shot a gun outdoors but I gues I will show some of them wise birds that common solders have got as much brains and some over to spair over them non cums.

Take that fresh Carporol for instance, that bird dont know enough to come in out of the rain if it was snowing cats and dogs. I would like to see the kind of rifel that he could shoot better than I. And I still have got my eye on that chepe sport and I will get even with him yet for all the way he has doble crossed me time after time again.

It is goin to be pretty cold shootin out there but I should get all het up about a little cold. It dont get to cold for yours truly because I have got as hard as stele out her and I gues I could about knock any civilian that ever lived out in about three rounds.

I was goin to keep it a surprise about this but I gues I might as well tell you now that we are learning boxing in our regiment and I am going to take some special lessons one of these days. Size dont counte for much its sclense that counts and that is where I count Barney, branes. I have not boxed none yet but I have been doing a lot of observing and watching and one of these days when I put the gloves on to fight I will give some of those wise guys around this company a jolt I bet. So long,

BENNIE.

Plans To Meet Gertie

Wednesday night.

Dear Gertie Old Pal: I am glad you have took the right view on things and that everything is all right now. I didnt meane nothing at all about all that sweter business after all and I am glad that you have forgot it.

All that I ever spoke to you about it at all for Gertie was just in a joking way and I can get along all right without it even if it is pretty hard on solders out here without sweters. Just think how much worst it is going to be when we get to France and I can bare my share of it I gues without complain.

It is pretty cold here today but tomorrow morning we are going out and practice shooting just the same. I am going to think that I am shooting at huns and every time I shoot I am going to say There goes another damn hun. I gues that I will kill a lot of them carians tomorrow, Gertie.

I expect to get in to see you for a date Saturday night and I will let you know if I do come. We certainly will have a gay old time old pal and you just pick out the pictur show you want to go to and we will play it big.

YOUR OLD JAZZ TUNE BENNIE.

Fame By K. O. Route

Thursday night.

Barney: Well, Barney, I gues I will just about knock you dead when you read that your old pal Bennie is going to fight a real army dule. That fresh Carporal has doble crossed me for fare this time and I have sought the one way that I can get ampel and full revenge. I have chalenged him for a dule.

My only regret is that you are not down here Barney to be one of my secunds becahse in army dules they always have two secunds for each man who is fighting the dule and I would like nothing better than to have you for one of mine. But I got a couple of pals so you don't need to worry none because I will be well took care of.

This morning as I wrote you we was going to, we went out to the shooting range and a lot of them smart non cums went along to get us all balled up and if they would have only let us alone we would have been all right. Well we started out shooting at the 100 yard place and we was shooting at big targets with a black center and some circles around it and every time you hit the center you got five, etc., etc.

Well they was a whole lot of us shooting and it was impossible to run things right with all of them non cums buttin in about every secon and ballin everything up. Well when it come my turn I took my rifle and laid down on the ground and got already to fire when this fresh Carporal come up and said Watch out it don't kick.

You better watch out something else don't kick you, I said as I went on with my aiming.

How about your target, he said.

How about yours, I said, and then I begun firing.

Well I didn't get nothing but a red flag which is the way of the men in the buts saying that you missed. Then I fired another shot and I got another red flag and then I took a real careful aim and I got another red flag just the same and then I knew that there was something wrong.

Just then that Carporal come runnin up and said What target are you firing on, he said, Thirty three of course, I said back.

Well you poor simp you should ought to be firing on thirty two like I tole you to, he said. Thirty-three has got seven hits because the man next to you is firing there to, he said, and he gets all the credit cause it is his right target.

Seven hits aint nothing to what you will get if you wasnt no non cum and would put on the gloves some day with me, I said.

How about tomorrow night, he said.

Fine, I said. I will fight you a dule and I will get a couple of secunds and everything. Your'e on carporal, I said.

So tomorrow night I will get even with that fresh bird for everything that he has done to me. Oh you k. o. rout, Barney. BENNIE.

Friday night.

Corporal Didn't Fight Fair

Barney: Dont have nothing to do with no army Barney. Marry the widow and her four year old kid if if you have to but dont volunteer for no draft army. Its crooked Barney and you will be sure to get doble crossed somewhere along the line.

I fought my dule like a soldier right after mess tonight and I got doble crossed again. But I have nothing to regret Barney because in the first place he was about a foot taller than I and he weights about twenty pounds more than I so you can see there was nothing fare about it at all.

Well I will tell you all about it. We put on the gloves and I got my instructuns from my secunds and they told me to hit him undercuts to the jaw whenever we mixed. Well we was fighting fine and I certainly was punishing him a lot when I heard a noise over to one side of the ring and I kind of glanced over there and he took advantage of my looking away like no gentleman would have done and the first thing I knowed I was up stairs in my cot and a lot of the boys was standing around looking at me.

I gues it was about an hour after the dule, and him taking advantage of me like that when he was bigger than I anyway was what I call a first class doble cross trick. I would never have took no such advantage of any man smaller than I and even if this carporal had fought fare I was not going to hit him very hard anyhow.

But I gues it is all in a life time and there is goin to come a time when I will even things up with this carporal who deliberitely fowled me when I was looking the other way.

Well I will be starting for town tomorrow morning and then I will tell you all about it. If I had not payed no attentun when that fellow hollered at me and kept on fighting I would have knocked him out sure and I might have broke his neck because I was laying for him with one of my upper cuts. So I gues maybe it was just as well that it come out the way it did for it certainly would be awful to have killed a soldier in a dule and I would probably got shot for it. BENNIE.

Not Discouraged

Saturday morning.

Barney: I guess I will not be coming in after all because when I got up this morning I saw that I have a spot below my left eye where I guess I must have fallen and hit something or other during that dule last night. It is kind of large and blue and I guess that I would give Gertie a shock if she should see me come in with that on.

Of course I dont really care but they might think I had just come back from France and injured soldiers might look kind of bad on Broadway so I gues it is just as well not to take no chances. But I will be in sure next week. Yours,

BENNIE.

P. S.—I gues I am not such a worst fighter after all because I noticed that most of the boys around the barrucks have been calling me Jes Willard today so they must recognise that I was fowled last night and that if the fight had been on the square I would have knocked that bird out in about two rounds.

Date With Gertie Off

Telegram to Gertie.

Saturday morning.

Am lade up with bad cold due to exposure. BENNIE.

GERMANY AND SILVER

Berlin, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Frankfurther Zeitung recently discussed the unexpected increase in the price of silver from the German point of view. "In itself," it remarked, "the matter touches Germany less than her neighbors, since she has been cut off for months from the world's markets, and has her own extremely circumscribed silver market. Were free play to all comers allowed therein, it would be impossible to prevent an enormous rise in prices, for Germany's own production is exceedingly small, and the demand very great. It was for that reason that as early as June the Imperial Government found itself faced with the necessity of fixing a maximum price of 175 marks per kilogram; a step that was all the more necessary as otherwise the silver coins in circulation would have gone into the melting-pot, as they have done elsewhere.

"The point at which this is profitable," continued the Frankfort paper, "is when silver stands at about 200 marks per kilogram. Were the frontier open, the German exporter, in view of the present rate of exchange, could obtain nearly 300 marks for silver. That is not the case, however, and it would be a misfortune for our coinage conditions if it were. But whether this fact ought to lead to the utilisation of our concealed, uncoined stores of silver, and whether we ought not to establish purchasing officers for silver as we have for gold is an idea which was put forward recently by Prof. Lassar Cohn of Konigsberg in the Weser Zeitung. In his opinion it would be an easy task to realise in this way 500,000 kilograms of silver which at the present moment is idle capital. If these figures are correct, the proposal put forward from another quarter would certainly be worth, trying, for 500,000 kilograms of silver would procure 150,000,000 marks in the shape of foreign bills, which would be of inestimable assistance to war finances. We believe, therefore, that the competent authorities, especially the Reichsbank, should test the feasibility of this proposal and, given a satisfactory result, act upon it."

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Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1918

PROBLEM FOR MAKERS TO SUPPLY ENOUGH CARS

Auto Is Vital To Needs Of Country, Especially to Farming District

"The great problem before us today is not one of deciding whether the automobile is necessary or unnecessary, but how we are going to find enough of them to take care of the needs as absolute necessities to millions of people who need them to increase their efficiency and productivity," says George L. Wildman, Assistant Sales Manager of the Studebaker Corporation.

"The Dominion of Canada alone collects $4,590,000 a year in import duties on the automobiles sent into Canada; and our conservative cousins to the north are not giving this amount to their Government just to bring in toys. The Province of Alberta has 20,000 automobiles. An unprejudiced investigation in Canada shows that 74 per cent of the automobiles owned in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are owned by farmers, and it is stated on good authority that one of the reasons why Northwest Canada has been such a wonderful producer of wheat has been because the general use of the automobile has increased the farmer's efficiency, saved his horses for planting and harvesting, and carried a considerable portion of the threshed wheat to market. We mention Canada because we know that Canada, after three years of war, is not buying automobiles as playthings or luxuries. Canada is buying them because they can make Canada more efficient and more productive.

"After this country has been in war for three years, the chances are that our great North Central and South Central States will need more automobiles, but even if we do not supply another farmer with an automobile, it will require half a million automobiles alone to replace the cars now in use in only twelve great North Central farming States.

"It would of course be absurd to say that every automobile is an absolute necessity to the man who owns it. It would be just as ridiculous to say that every horse and carriage was an absolute necessity to the man who owns it today or the man who owned it ten years ago, but we do not condemn the horse as unnecessary and a luxury because a few 'sports' had fine horses for pleasure purposes.

"I do not think we have to worry about the man who is going to buy the automobile because it's a luxury. Let us worry ourselves far more about how we are going to find 500,000 cars a year to take care of the farmers who really need them in twelve great farming States in this country, and while we are worrying, let us worry about the automobile needs of some thirty-five or forty States, not including these twelve great farming States. Let us worry about the Canadian farmer who will need his automobile next year just as he found it necessary this year."

Exhibit Motor Of War Tanks

So much interest has been aroused in the Knight motor since its recent achievements on the European battlefields in the big tanks that the Willys-Overland Company decided to hold a Knight-motor show on January 29, 30, and 31.

The show was held in the company's building at Van Ness Avenue and Bush Street. A special feature of the show was an exhibition of Knight-motored enclosed cars. Included in the display were the newest and most fashionable designs in town cars, limousines, coupes and sedans, equipped with all conveniences and refinements, not forgetting even such minor details as electric cigar lighters, vanity cases and dictographs.

Burton Howe motion pictures were screened, showing the processes by which the Knight motors are built and tested, and also picturing performances of Knight-motored cars, both in Europe and America. A life-sized cut-out section of the Knight motor, showing the inside operation of the sleeve valves, also was on exhibition.

British tanks requiring the maximum of power and dependability were screened in the act of plowing through mud and barbed-wire entanglements, and in the sensational feat of actually "going over the top." A touring car was shown, making a tortuous ascent of Pike's Peak at 30 miles an hour. Another one was pictured as it was snapped by the movie camera while creeping at less than two miles an hour up one of San Francisco's steepest hills without a driver.

RELIEVE FREIGHT TIEUPS

The millions invested in highway improvements in the United States in 1917 and previous years, was money well spent, say pilots of the tire testing motor car fleets who helped to roll off 5,000,000 miles last year in testing Goodrich tires on the roads. As a result the highway in the East and Middle West teem with motor trucks in inter-city transportation. The railroad congestion has thus been most effectively met. The Goodrich pilots report continuous streams of motor trucks in some localities.

Half Of Buick Factories Now Used For War Supplies

Four Cylinder Unit Turned Over For American Government Work

With the cry, "let business win the war" as an almost universal slogan, American manufacturing corporations are rapidly turning their resources over to the government to make supplies for the troops "over there." The activity of motor car manufacturers is especially noticeable in this direction, entire factories now being converted into munitions and war supplies works. Word has just been received by H. S. Honigsberg and Company, Inc., to the effect that fully one half of the entire manufacturing battery of the Buick Motor Car Company of Flint, Michigan has been turned over to the government for the filling of war contracts.

The action of the Buick people has been imitated by several others of the larger automobile builders, and a big shortage of four cylinder cars of most of the popular makes is predicted. Even now the Buick Company has completely curtailed its building of four cylinder cars and is only building six cylinder models.

In a letter to the local agents, an official of the General Motors Corporation explained how the Buick factory was turned over to the government. He stated that the Buick factory, to facilitate production has its manufacturing plant divided into two separate units, each one being entirely self contained. This means that four cylinder cars only are produced in one unit while six cylinder motors are built in the other. Motor car factories are more peculiarly adaptable to the manufacture of war supplies than any other, it is said, much of the equipment and tool supply being almost identical to that used in the munitions plants. It was therefore possible when the government asked for assistance and followed up this request with contracts for supplies, that the Buick people release their four cylinder factory for war work.

Other factories in America, while not releasing their manufacturing resources to the government, are still speeding up business to help win the war. This is particularly true of builders who make high tonnage motor trucks. With the tremendous demand for freight to the Atlantic seaboard, it is natural that the railroads have been embarrassed by congestion on traffic lines. This congestion has been materially reduced by the use of motor trucks, which are handling a major portion of "short haul" freight, as well as taking exclusive charge of all transfer duty. One big motor car company has organised co-operative transfer companies, whereby the maximum utility from all trucks, whether owned by corporations or private individuals, is derived.

These co-operative companies are formed by all truck owners within a city or county. Every owner gives a statement showing just how much service each truck is required to perform in his own service. The grand total is computed, and other work is found. This again is divided so that each truck receives as much additional duty to perform as is necessary to keep all merchandise moving at "high speed." This, American business men believe, will serve wonderfully in whinning the war against militarism, and their plea to the laggards is, "Strangle business and help the Kaiser!"

We Can't Fight The Kaiser And Hard Times, Too!

By John N. Willys
(*President, Willys Overland, Inc.*)

The war has given opportunity for a great deal of platform oratory, and, as always happens, a variety of theories are advanced, some highly practical and some which need only a moment's consideration to convince one that the orator has not given the subject any real thought and consideration.

We have on our hands today the most important job that any nation ever had. We must analyse carefully the various theories advanced and follow only the course which will be of benefit to this nation in this war with Germany, instead of, through ignorance and lack of consideration, finding ourselves working for the Kaiser.

Although the manufacturers of this country have nearly all notified the government that they are anxious to help in the production of materials for war, there is as yet no way of determining to what degree war essentials will absorb the entire productivity of the country.

Any attempt to direct public purchases beyond this limit of war essentials might easily work as a grievous hardship on many industries. If thousands of people were thrown out of employment a depression would be created which might be reflected immediately in the public attitude toward the war. We cannot fight the Kaiser and hard times at the same time.

We require prosperity in this country with which to win this war, if that prosperity does not interfere with the building of munitions. Is it not therefore wisest for us to follow the policy of filling the government contracts with the utmost speed and keep the rest of our productivity going in accord with public demand, so that the vast army of the American people at home are in a position to support the government with a spirit of optimism, and also with enough money to help market the bond issues which are coming up from time to time.

I refer now to the broad interests of all American industry. The automobile industry, in which I am personally interested, is so firmly entrenched as a part of the great transportation system of this country that those who know the part it plays consider it one of the fundamental essentials of this country today. But there are other industries which have been classed by unthinking people as non-essentials. I believe such classifications are pernicious and dangerous.

What is essential to me may not be to you. As a matter of fact, you may say that even the clothes you have on your back and the boots you wear are non-essential, because the North American Indians lived here in the same climate for thousands of years without them. Similar comment might be made concerning many industries.

I believe the public is capable of deciding what is essential to it, and we should, after war needs are properly supported, let the people alone to make their own choice of their requirements.

It is important now to keep money circulating. The price a man pays for any manufactured produce represents in a very large measure wages paid out to the working man and money paid for materials. It maintains a circulation of money which we all recognise as an essential factor in prosperity.

I view with suspicion of ulterior motive the remarks of any man who preaches a doctrine that tends to stagnate any industry below the public's demand and beyond the government's actual need of its curtailment.

We are going to win this war. We are going to win through prosperity here. And I urge that form of optimism from every man who lifts his voice.

Dust On Reflector Cuts Off The Light

A deposit of dust on the reflector or lens often cuts down the light to a marked degree. The owner should make a weekly habit of wiping the dust from these parts. While doing so it is a good plan to inspect the cable connections. Vibration often loosens it and the poor contact results in a loss of light and waste of current.

The Well Built Car Half Sells Itself

"The best way to sell more motor cars consists in simply building better motor cars to sell," says J. E. Fields, director of sales of the Liberty Company. "There's no genius about it. The rule that holds good in the marketing of any other necessity applies just as truly to the automobile business. Build what the people want and you build what the people will buy."

Camouflage

I'd camouflage the pump dial showing how much gas I buy,
I'd camouflage garage bills, too, whenever they were high;
I'd camouflage the speed at which I sometimes slip along,
I'd fix my tires up so they would look quite new and strong;
Could I become an expert camoufleur I would rejoice;
My flivver then would seem to be a big Rolls-Royce!

Oh, lots of things I'd camouflage were I a camoufleur,
And lots of things would be improved by doing so, I'm sure;
A little camouflage is very handy, we all learn.
When the engine stalls in traffic or the lights refuse to burn;
Could this science be developed what a blessing it would be;
Think of all the big new cars and courteous drivers we would see!

—H. S. OSBORNE.

Trucks Carry Passenger Cars On 'Drive-Away'

Ingenious measures were recently adopted to ship trucks and passenger cars when the Maxwell company executed a drive-away of fifty trucks loaded with fifty passenger cars from Detroit to Chicago.

The overland truck train released a train of thirty freight cars for other transportation services.

Sufficient Fuel For Cars, If Not Wasted

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in contrasting the scarcity of fuel for general automobile use abroad, with the satisfactory supply in America, says:

"Government departments declare there is sufficient gasoline and other liquid fuels for all requirements, provided care is used to avoid waste, and there is and has been no intention to curtail use of motor cars by limiting the amounts sold. Careful investigation of the situation in Washington by the Automobile Industries Committee has shown that the factories can take on all war orders available without seriously interfering with production of either passenger or commercial vehicles."

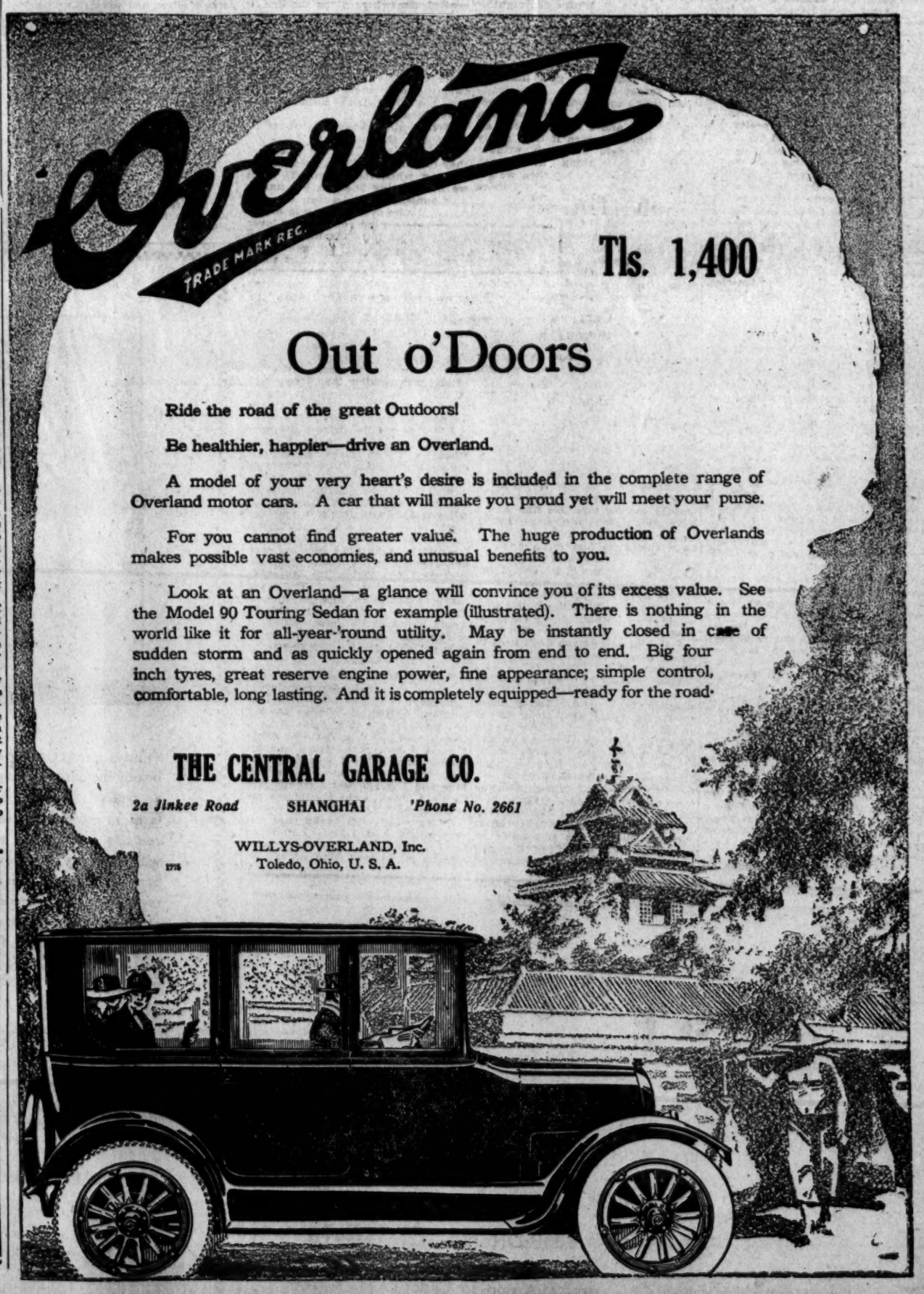
In the present shortage of transportation facilities the motor truck and the automobile are recognised as important factors in keeping the industry and commerce of the country in full swing. If the national emergency called for stoppage of the production and use of motor cars, manufacturers and owners would undoubtedly conform with the necessity patriotically, but the need of greater transportation facilities and of increased efficiency and production on the farms and in the factories calls for the utmost utilitarian employment of the motor vehicle as a time-saving and labor-saving mechanism.

BRITISH MOTOR OUTLOOK

Critic Says America Has Opportunity of Outstripping England

In discussing the motoring lessons of the war for 1917 H. Massaic Buist, in The London Morning Post calls attention to the fact that engineers' wages were raised three times during the year, reaching proportions that would put England out of competition in the world's markets if peace should come at once.

"What that competition amounts to in practice," he says, "can be gathered from the fact that at this time, and despite wartime prices for raw materials, America finds it possible to produce for £100 or less a complete middle-size car, with high speed, flexible engine, on the best British lines, equipped with electric mechanical engine starter and car-lighting devices, and all accessories—a proposition we cannot possibly match. The entry of America into the war solves the only motor engineering problem in the way of her getting ahead of us, because it gives her all that Europe knows in regard to designing highly efficient engines and training and actual experience in manufacturing that class of engineering construction."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No motor car is more sturdy than the Buick.

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Thousands of users bear witness to the wearing qualities of the Buick Car.

Reason No. 2

BUICK POWER

The Buick is supreme for power because of its matchless Valve-In-Head six-cylinder motor.

Nothing so adds to motoring pleasure as power and nothing so detracts from that pleasure as the lack of power.

The ever increasing demand for Buicks is due, more than to all other factors combined, to the ever widening knowledge of this great motoring truth.

Reason No. 3

BUICK BEAUTY

There is a refinement about the latest Buick Cars which stamps them as motor car thoroughbreds.

The artistic blending of curves into "stream lines" shows the craftsmanship of the master artist.

Every detail of body finish harmonizes with the beauty of the body lines.

Reason No. 4

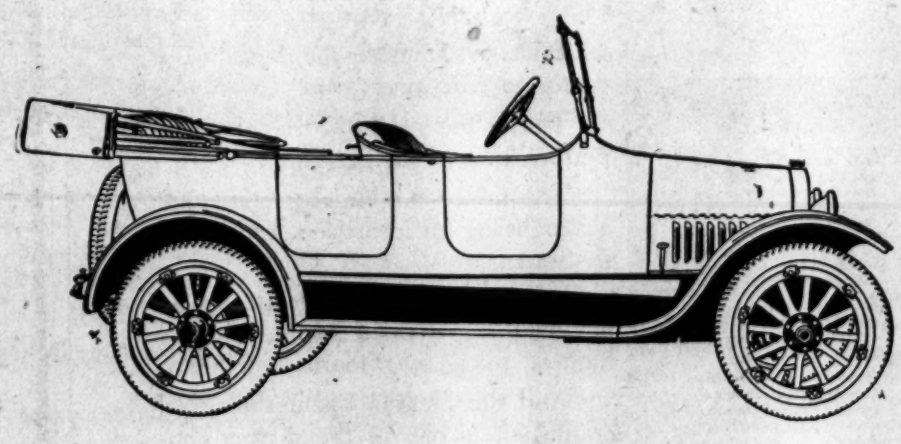
BUICK PERFORMANCE

A Buick Car still in active service has a mileage record of 272,800 miles.

This car has traveled a distance equal to more than ten times around the world, has used more than three hundred tires, and has consumed more than fifteen thousand gallons of petrol.

Where in the world can you find another car to equal this performance ?

B U I C K



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Staking Out The Industry's Claim

Being a Record of the Birth and Development of the American Automobile Industry and of the Great Men Who Have Contributed to Its Evolution in the Past Two Decades

By Alexander Johnston
In Motor

It is an extremely fortunate thing for the commentator on the American motor industry that James M. Barrie many years since taught a sophisticated and cynical world to re-believe in fairies and giants and white magic and black magic and witches and broomsticks, for how else than on the score of white magic should he explain the development of that industry which concerns itself with the building of motor vehicles?

Very well then, here follows the true and unvarnished story of the birth of the automobile industry. On a certain black and stormy night more than a score of years ago, there strode across the United States a titan of benign and philosophical aspect, carrying under his arm a pair of Brobdignagian compasses. The toe of one of his boots came to rest for a moment on the New England states, but he tripped over a blue law and when he had recovered his balance he was on the western side of the Appalachian mountains. His next step landed him in the Mississippi valley, and he wandered around in the storm for a few minutes and then turned north until he looked down on the twinkling lights of Chicago. He examined carefully the network of its railways and dipped his fingers into the water of the lake. He scratched his head and wrinkled his brow and pursed up his lips for a puzzled "H'm," which made people in their beds turn over and mutter: "Did you hear that thunder? It's the breaking up of winter."

But finally the giant shook his head and strode off again and his next step landed him squarely on the Ohio-Indiana state line about fifty miles from its northern-most limit. "Aha," said he, "at last I'm right." He took his compasses from under his arm and fixing one leg right on the state-line, he swung a great circle with a diameter somewhat over 300 miles. "There," said he "within that magic circle shall be the heart of this great new industry that Vulcan has decreed. From it shall issue the driving force that shall fill the world with the might of an industrial development unequaled and unapproached. Factories shall spring up within its magic confines until it shall seem like some vast mechanical organism, instead of a collection of separate manufacturing entities. The whirr of its tireless machinery shall be like the pulsing of a heart, stopping neither night nor day in its task of grinding out motor cars for all the world. Within this circle shall be produced more motor vehicles than in all the world beside. Here shall be wrought the great modern miracle of industrial and mechanical development."

Now there may be people of vision so atrophied that they will deny the truth of this whole story of the prophetic giant and his magic compasses. For such, if such there be, we have naught but pity. Proof irrefutable we have of the absolute accuracy of our story, for every prophecy of the genial titan is today accomplished fact. Could the most cynical ask more convincing substantiation of any story? Within the magic circle lie the cities of Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Indianapolis and Chicago; the capitals of motordom with the cities, towns, villages and open land adjacent thereto. From this circumscribed district issue more than four-fifths of all the motor vehicles produced in the United States and more than three-fifths of those produced in the whole world.

1,300,000 Motors A Year

From this magic circle of ours there issue forth each year more than 1,300,000 brand new motor vehicles. The retail value of its products closely approaches $1,000,000,000 per annum, of which nearly half represents the value added to the cost of raw materials by the processes of manufacture. To this great achievement nearly 200,000 men contribute the work of hand or brain. A great host of skilled and able workers surely and yet in relation to their output astonishingly small. No other industry in the economic history of the world ever reached a perfection of mechanical efficiency that permitted each of its workers to produce such quantity as is represented in the relative output of six motor vehicles a year, the rate which obtains now in this great central dynamo of the automobile industry.

Since war finance widened the horizon of our financial understanding from millions t billions, it will not seen so altogether unbelievable that the basic investment of the automobile industry's magic circle, that is the money spent for land and buildings and equipment, amounts to very nearly $1,000,000,000. That such a vast constructive investment should have been achieved in little moret han a decade and a half, under normal conditions of production and development, is an economic miracle. It took the American railway industry fifty years to approximate the relative development of fifteen years in the automobile industry. Even a basic industry such as steel never approached this rate of growth. Explain it as you will, say that the product of the automobile industry represents a unique blending of utility and amusement, making its apepal universal, but still the miracle of development remains.

In the following consideration of the American automobile industry, we have confined our attention to the pleasure carb ranch of the industry, which represents, at the present time, nearly fifteen-sixteenths of the accomplishment of the industry. This is said in no spirit of deprecation of the importance of the motor truck manufacturers, for any student of the industry must realise that great as has been the achievement of the passenger car, the potentialities of the commercial vehicle destine it to a future no less glorious. The present war has undoubtedly served to hasten this day by calling the world's attention to the present capabilities of the motor truck.

Reasons For The Magic Circle

It is rather a remarkable fact that no student of the automobile industry has ever offered a really satisfactory explanation of the reason for the location of the industry. There is no essential, no fundamental reason why the building of motor vehicles should center in the restricted area of the middle west that we have referred to as the magic circle. This area is quite as far from most of the sources of supply of raw materials as is New England, and in the beginning there were a number of reasons militating against the western location and in favor of the northeastern section.

To begin with New England was and is the home of the machinery industry, which it was evident from the first must play a considerable role in the automomile business. In the second place, New England was the home of the bicycle industry, the direct predecessor of the automobile manufacturing business. The great Pope bicycle works were at Hartford, Conn., and these were early diverted to automobile manufacture, with an equipment far more elaborate than most factories of that day enjoyed.

It has usually been assumed that the real reason for the westward swing of the motor industry was pure chance; that the early manufacturers were middle western men, who started manufacturing in their home towns, thereby laying the foundation for the industry of the future. This explanation seems satisfactory enough when we recall the names of the great western pioneers, of Elwood Haynes, of the Appersons, of Henry Ford, of R. E. Olds, of Alexander Winton, of the Whites, men from Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. And yet I believe this theory is fundamentally wrong and that the real reason for the western location of the automobile industry is psychological rather than accidental.

I believe that the determining factor in sending the automobile industry west was the purely psychological one of lack of imagination on the part of the eastern contingent. The New England manufacturer, trained in conservative business ideals, his markets already developed and waiting for his product, could never "see" the self-propelled vehicle as more than a temporary craze, a sort of side-show for his output of wire nails or shotguns or machinery or whatever it might be. Each year's development seemed to him to mark the very apex of auotmobile manufacture. He made his plans on the assumption that next year "the bottom was going to fall out of this automobile craze."

The Unrestricted West

On the other hand, the western designers and manufacturers were hampered by no such restricted outlooks. They had no such cloud of tradition to come between them and the vision. They beheld some faint outline of what the motor vehicle was to become and promptly set about transforming the vision into a reality.

After starting on a fairly even basis as to numbers and size of output, the eastern and western sections of the automobile industry ran neck and neck for a number of years and then suddenly the west began to pull ahead. The credit for the western swing of the pendulum belongs, in a great measure, to Ransom E. Olds, of Lansing and Detroit. Olds was early in the field, and way back in 1887, had built a three wheeled steam vehicle, which actually ran—intermittently. From that time on Olds experimented with self-propelled vehicles, sometimes employing steam and again using gasoline as motive power. In 1899 we find Olds established in Detroit with a manufacturing organisation behind him, engaged in putting out a little curved dash runabout, which was one of the great successes of the day. By 1901 the output of these small Oldsmobiles had risen to 300, which represented quantity production in that day and proved to be a tremendous stimulation in creating interest in the manufacturing end of the motor vehicle. The effect of Olds' success is to be noted in the influx of new manufacturers in the western field, a condition which began immediately after the advent of the Oldsmobile curved dash runabout and has continued unabated ever since.

Out of nine important companies that began gusiness in 1903, six went to the middle west. In passing it is interesting to note that three of these westerners are still in business; all the rest of the nine have passed on. In 1904 the proportion was seven in the west to three in the east. In 1905 it was eight to two, and the same ratio held in 1906. In 1907 twelve companies entered the field in the west against two in the east, and in 1908 the proportion was nine to one. The drift was unmistakable, and since 1909 practically every large company starting in business has chosen the west, as witness the Scripps-Booth, Dodge, Paige, Saxon and Hupmobile in the Detroit field, the Chandler, Dort and Grant in the Cleveland section and Stutz in Indianapolis.

At the present time nine-tenths of all the automobiles produced in this country hail from the middle west. The visionaries of twenty years ago, the Fords, Wintons, Olds and their fellows, have succeedd in capitalising their dreams to the tune of somehting like $1,000,000,000 a year income. It pays to dream, provided you don't let the dreaming interfere with office hours.

The Five Motor Cities

The American automobile industry is peculiar in one respect, and that is the way in which it resolves itself into locational groups, centering around various cities. These are five—Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Indianapolis and Chicago. This last named place as a center of automobile manufacture has always held a somewhat anomalous position and does so still, in that its tributary territory produces more cars than it does itself. Racine, Kenosha and Hartford, Wis., with certain other places are so vitally dependent on Chicago as to be included in its territory and they make secure its position as a capital of motordom.

Never was there less doubt as to the actual leadership in any industry than in the case of that which gives us our motor cars. Detroit is supreme in motordom, by so wide a margin that there is no race. The production figures for the city itself surpass the combined total of all the rest of the world combined. But in addition to the city's output, we must include in our estimates for the Detroit territory, the quotas of the neighboring cities, within the sphere of influence of the capital of motordom. In this category come Flint, home of the great Buick organisation and of Chevrolet, Dort and Paterson; Lansing where are located the Olds Motor Works and the Reo plant; Jackson with the Jackson, Briscoe, Hackett and Mutual; Grand Rapids where the Austin company holds forth, Pontiac with Oakland, Monroe and Olympia, Chelsea with the Lewis, and Kalamazoo with Roamer.

The Supremacy Of Detroit

For the observant student of the motoring industry, no other city approaches Detroit in interest and inspiration. Every stick and stone in the city is wrapped up in the development of the automobile industry. From a third rate city of fewer than 300,000 inhabitants fifteen years ago, Detroit today is approaching the million mark. From a position of merely innocuous prosperity, the Wolverine metropolis has advanced to a definite place among the great industrial centers of the world. No summary of American industrial development and position could possibly overlook Detroit. And this is due absolutely to the city's share in the automobile industry.

No particularly favorable conditions of terrain or location brought Detroit this eminence. The city is no such railway center as Chicago, for instance. In fact it is entirely off the main current of railway lines and this has been a positive handicap in time past. It is not located at or near the sources of the materials, of which it uses such vast quantities. It has no special facilities, abundance of water power or anything of that sort. In fact Detroit has reached its high position as the mistress of motordom, in spite of positive handicaps rather than because of any especially favorable conditions, tending to make her path easy.

No, the real reason that Detroit is today capital of motordom is because she is the city of the vision. When the rest of the world still considered the motor car a temporary craze, destined to a few years of boom and then extinction, Detroit saw the truth and staked her all on the realisation of her vision. It is a fact that if, a few years ago, the bottom had fallen out of the automobile industry, Detroit would have been reduced to economic ruin. In no invidious sense it may be said that Detroit gambled with destiny. At a time when eastern banks were refusing with contumely to make loans on automobile securities, Detroit was staking her municipal all on those very stocks. Because the conventional channels of capital were closed to them, Detroit's sons financed their ventures with the faith of their friends and neighbors. Many of the stories that come to us of the financial "shoe-strings" on which some of the great automobile manufactories were launched, stretch the credulity, in spite of the fact that they are absolutely true.

How Detroit Took The Throne

When it comes to apportioning credit for raising Detroit to the throne of motordom, we must go back a considerable distinct, for here in common with Indiana and Cleveland and New England, the experimental work, which laid the foundation for future progress, was carried on. A certain Henry Ford, a Michigan farmer and later an employee of the Detroit Edison Co., along in the early nineties, found leisure after working thirteen or fourteen hours every day to work thirteen or fourteen more on the design of a self-propelled vehicle! R. E. Olds at Lansing, nearby, was working on a single-cylinder runabout, at this same period. In the late nineties a certain Detroit firm engaged in making machines of various sorts, under the name of Leland & Faulconer, turned its attention to the production of an automobile and in 1901 its engineer, Alanson Partridge Brush, completed the design of a single-cylinder runabout. It was two years later, however, that the product of this combination began to be a factor in the automobile market under the name Cadillac, which is still very much with us. Charles King, a Detroiter, had become interested in the design of a motor vehicle at a very early date and his product was later to become a factor in the commercial situation.

It is related that way back in the days when motor cars were just beginning to stagger uncertainly about the streets of Detroit, a certain Henry B. Joy, son of a wealthy Michigan family, came to the humble shop of Henry Ford, where that inventor was trying to put together a few cars under the name of the Detroit Automobile Co., and offered to buy one of the cars that were already running after a fashion. Ford informed Joy that his present model was not all that he desired, but that he would correct all mistakes in his next car, when he would be glad to make the sale. Some years were destined to pass before Henry Ford had a model that enabled him to enter the market on a commercial basis. In the meantime Henry B. Joy had met a certain Colonel Packard, a manufacturer of lighting cables from Warren, O., who had begun the manufacture of a motor car on a small scale. Joy bought one of the early Packards; presumably he was well satisfied with it, for almost immediately he bought a controlling interest in the concern, moved the plant to Detroit and the rest of the story needs no telling.

A Record Of Steady Progress

The development of Detroit as an automobile manufacturing city shows a record of consistent progress, from the time the first commercial plant was built in 1899 to the present day. In 1904 the records show that nineteen manufacturing establishments with a total capital of less than $3,500,000 turned out products to the value of $6,240,000. By 1909 the number of manufacturing companies had risen to sixty-eight, the capital investment to $28,928,000, while the value of their output had reached nearly $60,000,000. By this time the business of building automobiles had been placed on a conservative commercial basis; even Wall Street was beginning to look on automobile securities as something not absolutely beneath contempt. In 1910 Detroit produced 114,000 cars, valued at $130,000,000. In 1911 the output was 130,000 cars, valued at $145,000,000. In 1912 the figures were 150,000 cars for a total value of $165,000,000. The year 1913 showed a considerable advance, the number of cars being 338,000 and the value $208,000,000. Another big gain was registered in the succeeding two years, for we find Detroit in 1915 producing 455,000 cars, valued at $335,000,000. Last year broke all records actual and comparative, for the cars turned out were 950,000 and the value was $600,000,000.

The western section of America has always been noted for a municipal phenomenon commonly known as a "boom town." This was a city created almost overnight because of some unusual local condition. A discovery of gold or oil or some other similar lodestone would call thousands of men to a certain neighborhood and the result would be a city of tents and shacks, springing up with all the glad abandon of a mushroom. Sometimes these cities have become permanent municipalities, but again they have melted away with the disappearance of the prime cause which called them into being.

Now, in a sense of the word, Detroit is a boom town. Its growth to its present size has covered a score of years, instead of the score of hours or days that the old boom towns of the west took for their incubation, but in comparison with the ordinary rate of municipal growth, Detroit has a right to the adjective "boom."

In 1895, when Henry Ford, R. E. Olds and their fellow experimenters were tinkering with what was to become the ancestor of the present motor car, Detroit was an innocuously prosperous city of 245,000 people, manufacturing metal products of various sorts, particularly stoves. The five-year period from 1895 to 1900 brought a growth of barely 40,000 people, the population for the century year being given at 286,000.

But now begins the real period of Detroit's rise to the position of a major manufacturing center. Between 1900 and 1905, the automobile industry discovered that the air of Detroit was just the kind of ozone that it needed to develop its infant lungs and muscles. By 1905 there were some twenty-five ambitious automobile manufacturers turning out cars in Detroit and the population of the city had leaped forward to 325,000, a gain of more than fifty per cent in five years. Such acceleration of growth would have been enough to give any other city municipal colic, but Detroit assimilated its additional thousands without difficulty and evidenced an elasticity, which was a fortunate endowment, since this rapid-fire growth was to become a definite characteristic of the capital of motordom.

The five years from 1905 to 1910 registered another startling growth, the population figure for the latter year standing at 488,000. Another gain of nearly fifty per cent in the five-year period. The last six years, which have comprised the most active development of the automobile industry, have also been the most prolific of growth to Detroit. From 488,000 in 1910, the city grew to 755,000 in 1916, an advance of more than fifty per cent in the six years.

I do not believe that any other city

(Continued on Page 7)

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It eliminates vibration, and crankshaft whip.

It equalizes the pressure on the bearings, and promotes longer life at that point.

It permits higher motor speeds with mechanical safety—which means greater power and flexibility.

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Built to Stearns standards from motor to rear axle.

That is the secret of the clocklike performance of the Stearns.

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Its remarkable smoothness and flexibility have been brought to the highest pitch by Stearns engineers.

And the Stearns counterbalanced crankshaft is one of the factors contributing to this result.

For those who desire a car not to be classed with the ordinary, the Stearns satisfies their particular taste.

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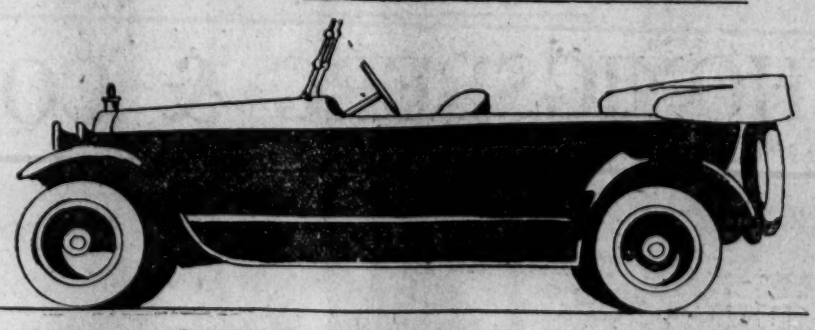

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Staking Out The Industry's Claim

(Continued from Page 6)

ever grew as fast as Detroit has done in the past two decades, as a result simply of normal industrial development in a single manufacturing business. That the increase in population of the city has been due to the development of the automobile industry, cannot be denied, for the two have kept step. The number of persons employed by the automobile manufacturing plants was 17,437 in 1909, 29,243 in 1910, and is nearly 150,009 at the present time. This increase with the inevitable dependents and trades-people necessary to care for them, accounts for practically all of Detroit's growth.

In fixing the relative importance of the automobile industry in the economic life of Detroit, it helps to remember that the Ford organisation employs in its factory over 16,000 people and then think of the swarming thousands that find employment with such manufacturing titans as Packard, Studebaker, Hudson, Cadillac, Paige, Regal, Columbia, Chalmers, Maxwell, Dodge, King, Hupp, Liberty, Ross, Saxon, Scripps-Booth.

Detroit's Big Motor Men

Even to list the notable personalities, which have had a share in the creation of the Detroit that we know today, would be to fill a volume instead of merely a magazine article. About Henry Ford, R. E. Olds, Henry B. Joy, the Lelands and their fellows, has grown up a great mass of legend, until they loom through the mist like the heroic figures of ancient demi-gods. Writing today it is a pleasure to be able to record that most of these great men of the evolutional period of Detroit are still actively interested in their city's work.

Henry Ford is still very much at the helm of his great enterprise, which may be said to have started in the tiny workshop behind his house in the days when he was the engineer for the Detroit Edison Co. And not content with his vocational activities, Ford today is doing considerably more than his bit toward the immolation of Kaiser Wilhelm and his system of military tyranny.

R. E. Olds has withdrawn somewhat from active participation in the affairs of the motor industry (though his present company, the Reo, stands among the leaders), but only to find relaxation in change of occupation, for he is now turned land developer in Florida, where he is engaged in the improvement of a great tract of land and the development of a little city that has been named after him. It will be many years before the influence of this notably able pioneer ceases to be a moving force in the motor industry.

Cleveland Third Producing City

The second American city in respect to numerical representation in the automobile industry and third in actual production of motor vehicles, is Cleveland, home of three-cent carfare, Standard Oil, John D. Rockefeller and other interesting and instructive economic phenomena.

Cleveland is entitled to a very high rating in the list of pioneer automobile cities, for here Alexander Winton carried on his experiments and Frank B. Stearns, then little more than a boy, designed and built a motor car in his father's barn and much to the surprise of his cynical family, demonstrated that it would run. In Cleveland, too, the Whites, already familiar in manufacturing circles as builders of a sewing machine, produced the White steamer, which was to be an important factor in the early commercial development of the self-propelled vehicle.

There are in Cleveland today ten important passenger automobile manufacturing plants and a number of lesser lights. The total production of cars in the city is approximately 40,000 vehicles per annum. The position of Cleveland in respect to the value of its output is even more impressive, for it is a notable fact that most of the cars built here belong in the high-priced class or, at least, in the upper ranges of the medium-cost class. The total value of all cars produced in Cleveland would unquestionably make an imposing figure, something in the neighborhood of $100,000,000 a year.

Cleveland is proud of the fact that its manufacture of automobiles, bodies and parts has increased in volume 486 per cent in the past ten years, a far greater increase than any other industry can show. And surely, any city might be proud of the fact that among its enterprises were listed such household words as Winton, Stearns, White, Chandler, Peerless, Grant, Jordan, Abbott, Hal, Owen-Magnetic and Templar.

And yet Cleveland, of all the great cities of motordom, is least dependent on motor manufacturing for its industrial greatness. Subtract the automobile from Detroit or Toledo and little would be left. Take its automobile industry from Cleveland and the loss would be serious, but not fatal. The total value of Cleveland's manufactures in the year 1914 was $363,664,188, while the total of its automobile manufactures was $27,116,595. The number of men employed in Cleveland industries in the same year was 127,042, of whom fewer than 8,000 were in the automobile industry. At the same time the manufacture of motor vehicles in the Ohio city ranks third among its industries, being exceeded only by foundly and machine shops and iron and steel and rolling mills.

Toledo Second In Production

In point of production of motor cars, the second city in the United States is Toledo, Ohio. This situation is principally remarkable from the fact that the city's position is maintained by the efforts of one company, the Willys-Overland organisation. There are also in Toledo a couple of companies manufacturing electric cars, The Milburn Wagon Co. and the Ohio Electric Co., which add between 2,000 and 3,000 vehicles to the municipal total but the overwhelming part of the output is Willys.

In the annals of American motordom no man has had a more romantic career than John North Willys, to whose genius the company that bears his name owes its phenomenal success. Although Willys cannot lay claim to the title of pioneer, since it was 1907 before he entered the ranks of automobile manufacturers and the industry had achieved commercial recognition as early as 1903, the Toledo manufacturer was certainly one of the first to realise the tremendous scope that the automobile industry was destined to achieve. Willys and Ford were probably the earliest exponents of quantity production and so far ahead of their generation were they, that today they manufacture between them far more than half of the motor vehicles produced in the world.

The History Of Willys

In a manner of speaking, the history of Toledo as an automobile manufacturing center began in Elmira, New York. In the latter city in the year 1907, John North Willys was the agent for Overland cars, which were then manufactured in Indianapolis. The company had been in business since 1903, the real beginning of the motor industry as a commercial enterprise. In its first year it turned out seventy-five cars, in 1904 production was jumped to 100, in 1905, 150 was the record, and in 1906 the total was 250 cars. The company appeared to be following a conservative policy of normal development that would lead to such success as the automobile field then appeared to offer.

But just at this stage came the panic year of 1907, and the bottom appeared to fall out of the financial world. Willys in Elmira had sold a record number of Overlands and there was every prospect of a banner year ahead. But gradually he began having more and more trouble in getting cars from the factory to supply his clamoring customers. Finally deliveries ceased altogether; letters to the factory brought no satisfactory reply, and on a certain Wednesday evening, Willys jumped on the train for Indianapolis to see what he could do by a personal appeal.

He reached Indianapolis on Thursday and went at once to the Overland plant to be met by the frank avowal that the company was through. Its sources of money supply had been absolutely dried up by the panic, there was not enough cash in hand to meet the pay-roll, to say nothing of purchasing supplies to carry on manufacturing. It had been agreed that on Saturday the Overland Company should go into the hands of the receivers.

Under the same circumstances, most dealers at their home factories would have shrugged their shoulders, accepted what they would have called "the inevitable" and gone home to build up some other line of business. But that didn't happen to be the kind of backbone with which nature had endowed John North Willys. Instead, he determined to take over the business, though he was without manufacturing experience, and the officials of the Overland Company were entirely willing to shift the appealing responsibility to his willing shoulders. An arrangement was perfected giving him control of the Overland destinies.

But now he was faced by the problem of raising money to keep his company solvent at a time when even the banks in Indianapolis were so short of cash that old customers were being refused assistance necessary to their continued commercial existence. There are many stories current in Toledo of how Willys raised that first emaciated instalment of capital, even to one about the pawning of a diamond stick pin! At any rate, he managed to claw together enough money by the fateful Saturday to meet the pay-roll and pay off a few particularly pressing obligations and the Overland Company continued turning out cars. But that was only the beginning, for the panic still held the country and the work of keeping the company going was a task to daunt the stoutest heart. For months Willys fought on with a reeling company under him, amid a panic-stricken country, where every man's financial hand was against everyone else. The Overland production for 1907 was only forty cars. By sheer force of his dynamic personality and his absolute refusal to be denied, John Willys carried the Overland Company through the year in a solvent condition. How many of the lines that mark his genial countenance today date back to that bitter fight I do not believe even Mr. Willys himself would venture to guess.

With the coming of 1908 the skies brightened. Willys was able to enlist new capital and was also able to secure the plant of the recently defunct Pope-Toledo Company in Toledo, to which the business of the Overland Company was moved under the name Willys-Overland, a hyphenation against which no whisper of criticism could possibly be raised. During the year 1908 the output of the Willys-Overland organisation was 465 cars and 1909 saw the inauguration of the Willys policy of quantity production with 4,907 cars produced, a very large figure for that time. In 1910 the production was jumped to 15,598, while 1911 showed no increase, the number of vehicles turned out being 15,214. Each succeeding year has witnessed an impressive increase in production, as the following figures attest: 1912, 26,782; 1913, 34,497; 1914, 48,473; 1915, 93,724 and 1916, 142,779. The figures for the present year have not been definitely announced, but we are permitted to say that it will be considerably in excess of last year's total. The generally quoted figure is somewhat less than 175,000 cars.

From the beginning of his career at Toledo, Willys has been gathering about him subsidiary companies, manufacturers of parts, producers of materials and devices used in the Overland cars. In this way the Willys-Overland organisation includes a dozen different enterprises beside the parent automobile manufactory.

What the automobile industry means to the city of Toledo may be judged from the fact that the Willys-Overland organisation employs 23,000 people. Allowing an average of two dependents to each of these workers, nearly seventy thousand people derive their living from the Willys plant. The city of Toledo has about 200,000 inhabitants, so that more than a third of its people gain a living directly from the Willys enterprises.

Indianapolis Is Fourth

The fourth city of motordom is Indianapolis, metropolis and capital of the land of the Hoosier and busy industrial refutation of the popular opinion that the entire adult population of Indiana spends its whole waking life in writing novels or poetry. Indianapolis is entitled to a very secure niche in the motor hall of fame, not only for its present industrial activity, but for its contribution to the early formative period of the motor vehicle's career, the stage when the inventor was still the most important factor in the situation.

Indianapolis and its adjacent territory produces today somewhat fewer than 30,000 motor cars per annum. Most of these vehicles have their being in the aristocratic atmosphere of the high-price class, as the following list indicates: Marmon, National, Stutz, Premier, Cole, Empire, the Haynes and Apperson, at Kokomo; the Lexington and McFarlan, at Connersville; the Davis, Laurel and Pilot, at Richmond; the Inter-State, at Muncie; the Madison, at Anderson; the Auburn, at Auburn; the Crow-Elkhart and Elkcar, at Elkhart.

The Indiana district has certain very definite advantages as a location for manufacturing enterprises. Its central location in respect to the middle west, the greatest automobile buying area in the country today, lightens the work of the sales department in the matter of deliveries. Indiana lies in the direct path of the railway stream and its transportation facilities are consequently admirable. There is no reason why the automobile industry in Indiana should not enjoy the wide expansion to which its prominent position in the birth struggle of the industry entitles it.

Indianapolis is another of the cities whereof the automobile industry is important, but not a vital part. The Hoosier capital would still be a great industrial center, if the manufacturing of motor cars were to cease over night. Like our national capital, Indianapolis was a city founded with malice afore-thought. The location was selected with reference to its nearness to the center of the state and the city was built as the political center of Indiana, regardless whether it wanted to grow or not. This method of city planning has certain virtues. It permits a co-ordination of development that must be absent in the city that grows haphazard along the cow-paths of colonial days. With its notably fine squares, surrounding the public buildings, its monuments, its delightful residential sections crowning the low hills, the Hoosier capital has claims to attractiveness, as well as the right to be listed as one of the great cities of motordom.

Chicago—The Mystery City

And now, we come to the dark mystery of the automobile industry—Chicago, inland metropolis of America, railway center extraordinary and lake port unexcelled. With every physical qualification for becoming the greatest automobile manufacturing city in the world, Chicago has yet failed to arrive. A pioneer city of the brighest promise, home of manufacturing companies before Detroit had entered the commercial field as a purveyor of motor vehicles, Chicago has, to use the expressive vernacular, flivvered. In the days when the motor car was still a horseless carriage in form as well as name, Chicago, was the home of half a score of companies turning out the high-wheeled buggies with gasoline accompaniments, which passed for automobiles at that time. Among these was the Staver, which lasted through almost to our own day.

And yet, after all, the mystery is not so unexplainable. The real cause of Chicago's failure to achieve front rank in the industry has always been labor troubles. The chronically stormy condition of the Chicago labor market has always served to scare away automobile manufacturers, who contemplated locating in the Illinois metropolis. More regrettable still it has served to drive out of business those who had actually started manufacturing there. The list of Chicago's automobile manufacturing failures would make an unpleasantly imposing casualty sheet.

However, at the present time the tide seems definitely to have turned. One of the livest among the newcomers in the industry, the Elgin Motor Car Corporation, has located in Chicago and is successfully turning out a medium-priced car on a quantity basis. With the past year or two a considerable number of motor truck companies sprung up in the city, until the total array makes a very satisfactory showing. There is every reason to hope and believe that Chicago with its central location, its unapproached system of railways and magnificent water shipping facilities, will soon take its appointed place in the front ranks of the automobile industry.

A Great Motor Center

But today, in spite of past failures through unfortunate local conditions, Chicago is the center of a really important automobile manufacturing territory. In the city itself are the Elgin, Woods, Ogren, Revere and Commonwealth plants. But it is in its tributary cities that its great strength lies. Among them all the production of the Chicago territory runs well over 30,000 passenger cars per year, a total to insure the Illinois metropolis a place among the capitals of motordom.

Chicago's contribution to the creative function of the industry was not limited to the design and manufacture of the old-fashioned buggy type machines of early days. It was in this city that Charles Y. Knight perfected the sleeve valve motor, which was first exploited here as the "Silent Knight" and finally left its early home to win the recognition of Europe and a place in some of the most famous motor creations of England, Belgium and Germany. Now it is back in its native land, under the auspices of the energetic Willys of Toledo, aided by Stearns at Cleveland and Moline in Illinois, with who can say what, possibilities ahead of it.

Another factor contributes indirectly to Chicago's importance as an automobile center and this is its enormous output of parts and accessories. While definite statistics are hard to obtain in this respect, from figures that are available, it seems certain that Chicago is the foremost accessory manufacturing city in the country.

Vacuum Systems Work By Simple Law of Physics

How gasolene is, in effect, made to flow uphill, by means of the vacuum system, is explained by the Sparton people, by whom more and more cars are coming to be equipped.

Physics teaches the theory of vacuum—space bereft of air or any other matter. Science has not yet created a perfect vacuum, because before the point is reached the pressure of air crushes the walls inclosing the space where the vacuum is being created by pumping out the air.

Just this pressure is what is used to force the gasolene. By creating a partial vacuum the outside, or atmospheric, pressure forces the fuel from the main tank into the upper tank of the system. This little tank is located usually on the dash of the motor car, under the hood.

As the gasolene is forced up by the air pushing it into the partial vacuum if lifts a float that releases a valve. This breaks the vacuum and the gasolene flows down into the lower tank of the system, which is immediately under the upper and raised considerably above the carburetor. From there gravity—the force that the vacuum has first overcome—carries the fuel to the intake on the motor.

Finds New Car Has Power Aplenty

"If there is one outstanding feature in the New Hupmobile, it is performances," says Charles E. Riess, the metropolitan distributor. "Our owners expect much of their cars, particularly in the matter of performance. Yet they will not expect as much in the new car as it will give them.

"The series R develops surprising power—more power than even the series N had. We say even, because you know all the series N did and is still doing in the hands of thousands of owners. The series R, in high gear and with a low throttle, will approximate a man's walking gait. From this crawl it will dart to high speed, with pick-up remarkably rapid. Riding comfort also will prove to be a dominant feature of the new Hupmobile."

A Real Thriller This Secret Story Of First 'Eight'

Inside Yarn Of Cadillac's Cautious Scheme To Keep Under Cover

An interesting bit of "new news of yesterday" is contained in the story now first told by an official of the Cadillac Company about the designing and building of the eight-cylinder engine. D. McCall White, designer, now vice-president of the Cadillac, came over from England in 1913. Under the name of "David Wilson, of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company," he went to various factories in the East, where he had parts made in various obscure shops. Such precautions as having the forked connecting rods made in one place and the straight rods in another were taken.

The first crank cast was cast in a small foundry in Worcester, Mass., at about midnight, and the sand was cleaned out of the casting in the light of automobile head lamps in the yard behind the building.

The parts were shipped to Detroit separately. The cylinder blocks made the journey in a Pullman car.

The assembling continued day and night for several weeks in an old one story shack on the bank of the Detroit River, several miles from the Cadillac factory. The only approach to the building was through a devious alleyway. The few persons who knew the secret and worked on the engine, when they visited the hidden workshop, left their cars several blocks away on a main street and never approached the building in groups. All of the windows in the little shop were frosted, and armed men guarded the building day and night.

Out of the many thousands of men employed by the company perhaps twenty-five knew the secret. The drafting was done behind locked doors in a downtown office building and at night the drawings were kept in a vault.

The first engine was finished at about 5 o'clock one afternoon. Mr. White and a number of other officials were present when it started to turn over on its own power for the first time. They all stood around the engine with a feeling that a big job had been completed.

When the car was tested it was driven only in the back streets of Detroit. When the test driver thought he saw any one looking at him suspiciously he opened the cutout on one side, and to all appearances was driving a four-cylinder car. The idea prevailed in the automobile world that the Cadillac had something up its sleeve, and as a sort of camouflage a unique four-cylinder engine was built. It had long cylinders and many strange features. The building of this four-cylinder engine was covered up just enough so that it would be sure to leak out, and it did.

The real truth was not known until the Cadillac Company chose to announce to the public that its forthcoming product would be driven by the first V-type eight-cylinder engine developed and built in this country.

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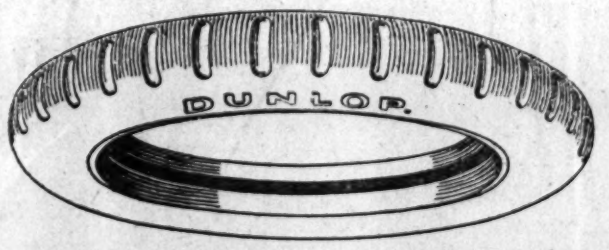

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What to Eat and How to Cook It

Dr. Wiley Explains What to Feed the Baby

By Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, M. D.

The Famous Authority on Pure Food and Director of the Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health of "Good Housekeeping" Magazine.

It is a fundamental principle that the infant should have the milk of a healthy mother. It is not until the so-called milk teeth have been developed that the child is capable of self-feeding. Up to that time his diet should be milk, and milk alone. Better by far, feed him too frequently than too seldom! The digesting of milk is a simple process, and the infant can take his food advantageously at more frequent intervals than the older child or the adult. Do not require him to chew until he is able to do so.

For this reason, continue the milk feeding through the first fifteen to twenty months, at least; for this will carry the child over the second Summer, which is often as dangerous as the first. You will make a serious mistake if you wean your child at the beginning of June.

The milk supply is even less dependable in Summer than before, more subject to deterioration, more difficult to transport from the dairy to the home in good condition. The heat takes the child's strength, the cutting of the most difficult teeth may be at hand, bowel troubles threaten, and it is a most inopportune time to experiment with a new diet. Even if one could combine exactly the constituents of mother's milk, there would still be lacking the living, vital quality of breast milk, which means so much to the child in safeguarding it against disease, and furnishing resistance. If one or two bottles of modified milk have been given a day in addition to the breast feedings, these may be increased in number and the transition gradually made.

The age of the child, of course, determines the details, and no hard and fast rules can be given. Water, milk sugar, milk and cream in proportions and amounts varying with the child's age, and the addition to the diet of orange juice, expressed beef juice (not bought "beef extracts," so called), and strained cereal gruels (some authorities recommend oatmeal for its laxative effect, and barley, to counteract loose movements), are merely suggested as a basis of procedure.

Feed the child liberally, but do not overfeed him, even with its mother's milk. He should not have any addition to his natural supply of milk, as long as he gains properly in weight. If he weighs twenty-two pounds at twelve months, it is quite sufficient. If he weighs less, he is by no means an invalid, but he may be one if he weighs much more. The infant gains much more rapidly in the first few months than in the later months of his first year, and so the diminution of the rate of gain is no more than natural, and should not lead the mother to think that the child is not getting enough.

Before supplementing the mother's milk with cow's milk, be assured, to the limit of human assurance, that your milk dealer's herds are open to inspection and that he exercises the greatest possible care in producing special milk for special purposes.

But when you cannot be assured that the milk is fresh and clean, and properly handled, even in the case of the dealer, the careful pasteurization and the immediate cooling of the pasteurized milk to forty-five or even forty degrees, is a precaution which should be taken, especially in Summer. The amount of extra milk which is first given to the child should be very small; perhaps to the extent of only three or four ounces once a day,

"The food chopper enables the making of most appetizing dishes out of scraps of meat that would otherwise be thrown away."

Photograph Posed by Miss Grace Darling.

Apricots with Gelatine and Rice.

Mrs. Frederick On Good Meat for Less Money

By Mrs. Christine Frederick

Founder of the Applecroft Housekeeping Experiment Station.

(Continued from last Sunday.)

THE rump is another piece which makes delicious pot-roast, cold slices and meat for all the various purposes of stew, made dishes, meat pie, etc., when it is cold. The rump should always be cut across the grain and should include some portion of the tenderloin. As cut at its best it contains only a small round bone and is about 90 per cent solid meat.

The odd-named skirt steak is a very small membranous portion, which, however, is very juicy. It can be rolled like a flank or cut into sections and made into an appetizing stew and as casserole dishes.

Another far too little used piece is what is called the "short ribs" of beef. This meat is exceptionally sweet. About four pounds of this piece can be covered with a small amount of water and simmered until tender.

The shin and neck sections are particularly rich in gelatine, hence they make the most nourishing soups and are a basis for delicious "meat jelly." For example, three or four pounds of neck may be boiled until the meat falls away from the small bones. Pick it over, cutting large pieces into small dice. Drain the hot liquor, season highly with white pepper, onion and celery salt. Pour liquor and diced meat into bowl and allow to set in cold place. Turn out and serve with boiled mayonnaise.

The most helpful device in preparing these inexpensive cuts is a good make of stationary meat chopper. Any of the low cost cuts or the uneven pieces either cooked or uncooked can be run through the chopper and prepared for use in meat balls, fricadelles, meat pie, meat loaf, etc. Good seasoning with cloves, bay leaves, garlic, thyme, etc., is particularly necessary.

A good stuffing or forcemeat is also an accompaniment of the low cost piece. To make this use stale white bread from which the crusts have been removed. Cut the bread in dice, cover with cold water, let stand a few minutes, then squeeze dry, and force through a coarse strainer.

Just as in beef the inexpensive cuts of mutton and pork are the outside ones like the breast, shoulder neck, etc. The shoulder and neck of mutton make many delicious dishes similar to those made with the same parts of beef. In many cases the salted or smoked breast or flank of pork makes excellent boiling pieces with cabbage, spinach, turnips, etc.

Another good piece is what is called by the trade a "smoked butt." This is solid meat like ham, but with no waste of fat or bone. It generally weighs not more than three pounds and when boiled makes the most delicious slicing meat without waste.

In pork, however, we must always consider the per cent of waste or the amount of fat on each cut. If this is high then the piece will be more dear when it is considered that the fat can be used only as shortening.

Lamb and veal should not be used at all because these young animals which weigh comparatively few pounds when young will in two or three years weigh several hundred pounds.

In considering meats we must not forget the liver, heart, kidneys and such organs which have high flavor and good nutrition for the price.

Beef liver is just as nourishing and quite as delicious as calves' liver, and costs half the price.

Dr. Wiley's Question Box

PLEASE suggest a diet suitable for one who has autointoxication and also a slight trace of kidney trouble.—MISS A.

In cases of autointoxication it is highly necessary to have a simple and coarse diet suitable to promoting the prompt and frequent movement of the bowel. Bread and breakfast foods made of whole ground cereals, fruits and succulent vegetables constitute the chief part of such a diet. All meats, eggs and leguminous foods, such as peas and beans, should be avoided. If the kidney trouble of which you speak be diabetes, the sugars and starches in the foods should be cut down to a minimum.

KINDLY tell me which is the more nourishing and healthful, Mazola or the pure cottonseed oil—E. J. O.

Mazola is an oil derived from the grain of Indian corn. It is practically identical in value with refined cottonseed oil in so far as its fuel value is concerned when burned in the body. I do not think there is any difference of any consequence between the nutritive and wholesome properties of corn oil and cottonseed oil.

I SUFFER terribly from hyperacidity of the stomach, and I also fear that I have ulcers. What would you advise?—J. A.

Your physician should advise you to have an X-ray photograph made. I would advise you to give your stomach a complete rest for at least twenty-four hours. Put yourself then on a strictly milk diet for a week or ten days. Do not use any salt. The milk may be sweet or soured as you find the more palatable. Begin solid food with a little bread or breakfast food made of whole ground cereals, gradually add a little fruit and succulent vegetable with a very little meat or egg. If your trouble returns repeat this course.

"War-Time" Menus for the Week

FOR the benefit of housewives who want appetizing, healthful and economical meals, but who are tired of serving the same old combinations over and over again, the accompanying menus have been prepared especially for this newspaper by Miss Mary Lee Swann, principal of the Scudder School, and a recognized authority on dietetics.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Oranges	Baked Apples	Grapefruit
Cereal Top Milk	Cream of Wheat	Oatmeal
Whole Wheat Toast	Barley Meal Biscuits	Toast Butter
Nut Margarine	Coffee	Coffee
Coffee	*Lunch*	*Lunch*
Lunch	Scalloped Tuna Fish	Cream of Split Pea Soup
Oyster Stew	Corn Muffins	Toast Strips
Crackers	Lettuce Salad	Nut and Date Muffins
Peanut Butter Cakes	Custard Pie	Nut Margarine
Dinner	*Dinner*	Tea
Boiled Halibut	Baked Ham	*Dinner*
Boiled Onions	Boiled Potatoes	Cold Roast Ham
Baked Potatoes	Baked Squash	Baked Sweet Potatoes
Lettuce Salad	Frozen Fruit Salad	Boiled Cauliflower
Bread Pudding	Cheese Biscuits	Stewed Apples
Half Cups Coffee	Coffee	Half Cups Coffee

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Cereal	Boiled Rice	Cereal	Stewed Apricots
Top Milk	Apple Sauce	Sliced Bananas	Oatmeal
Corn Muffins	Toast Butterine	Top Milk	Poached Eggs Toast
Coffee	Coffee	Nut Margarine	Coffee
Lunch	*Lunch*	Coffee	*Dinner*
Baked Beans	Vegetable Soup	*Lunch*	Roast Chicken
Tomato Sauce	Crackers	Stewed Lima Beans	Cornbread Stuffing
Raisin Brown Bread	Pumpkin Pie	Baked Pears	Lettuce Salad
Lettuce Salad	Half Cups Coffee	Tea	Baked Cottage Pudding
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	Chocolate Sauce
Corned Beef with	Baked Fish	Baked Sausage	Coffee
Carrots and Potatoes	Riced Potatoes	Boiled Potatoes	*Supper*
Celery	Spinach	Lettuce Salad	Creamed Chicken
Lettuce Salad	Pineapple and	French Dressing	on Toast
Pumpkin Pie	Cream Cheese Salad	Indian Pudding	Baked Apples
Coffee	Crackers	Half Cups Coffee	Tea

Tested Cooking Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann

Principal Dept. of Household Arts, Scudder School.

Apricot Rice.

COOK rice with gelatine. When cold, mould, surround with apricots and serve with plenty of the juice.

Marshmallow Frosting.

COOK one and one-half cups sugar with one-half cup boiling water until syrup will spin a thread. Then add gradually to stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, beating constantly. Add one-half pound chopped marshmallows and one-half teaspoon vanilla. Beat until stiff enough to hold its shape and then spread.

Turkish Pilaf.

BRING one pint of stock and one cup of strained tomato pulp to boil. Add one teaspoon of salt and one cup washed rice, stir occasionally with a fork and cook until liquid is absorbed by rice. Add four to eight tablespoons of butter or oleomargarine. Steam over hot water until perfectly tender and serve hot.

Oyster Stew.

SCALD one pint of milk and add two dozen oysters which have been picked over and rinsed with cold water. When the oysters look plump and the edges curl, add two tablespoons of butter, salt and pepper to taste and fine bread or cracker crumbs. Serve with crosp crackers.

Wartime Fruit Cake.

BOIL two cups brown sugar with two cups boiling water, two tablespoons lard, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon salt and a dash of freshly grated nutmeg, for five minutes. Cool. Mix and sift one teaspoon soda with one and one-half cups flour. Mix one cup raisins, cut in pieces, one-half cup currants and one-quarter cup shredded citron with one and one-half cups flour. Beat flour and soda into the cooled sugar mixture. When perfectly smooth add flour and fruit and beat again until smooth. Turn into greased loaf pan and bake in a moderate oven or bake in small greased muffin pans.

Salt Codfish Balls.

CUT one pint of pared potatoes into quarters. Place in enough boiling water to just cover them. Pick one cup of raw salt codfish into shreds, put the codfish above the potatoes, cook until perfectly tender, drain off all the water. Set the saucepan in a warm place and cover it with a cloth so that the potatoes may dry out. Mash through a potato ricer. The fish will not go through the ricer so it will be necessary to separate it as well as possible from the potatoes. Season with paprika or white pepper. Beat one egg until light add a little of the fish mixture to theh egg, beat well and shape into small balls. Fry in deep fat, very hot, to a light brown color. Serve with mustard, horse-radish, tomato or tarter sauce. Cooked rice or hominy may be used in place of potatoes for the balls.

Some Easy Ways to Stop Wasting Food

WE are a nation of prodigality. We spend freely, with a light heart and a lavish hand. Our tables are loaded with the very best that our purses can afford. We are mortally offended if any one dares to apply the word "stingy" to our manner of dress or to our household expenditures.

This may all be very well in a time of plenty. Then we can look upon this attitude with a certain feeling of indulgence, if not of pride. It is a national characteristic emblematic in a sense of our own broad land, its bountiful harvests, our fine natures and of our big, generous spirit.

But to-day, when our country is involved in the tremendous struggle that is now upon us, it is of greatest importance that we learn the real meaning of the word thrift in connection with the food problem in the home. Not only must we continue to feed the millions of hungry mouths here, but we must also learn to conserve sufficient food for our soldiers abroad and for our allies, who are now almost wholly dependent upon us for the adequate nourishment of their civil as well as military populations.

This gigantic task certainly cannot be accomplished unless every individual housekeeper will give her hearty and earnest cooperation to the thoughtful requests of our food administrators. There are some foods of which we are, all of us, wastefully extravagant, simply because we have always had an abundance of them in our dietary. They are meat, wheat products and sugar. This means that every housewife must put a certain amount of careful thought and planning upon the selection of her daily menus.

Beyond question, the majority of us eat far more food than is actually needed to keep up our proper health and strength. This is plainly evidenced when some favorite dish is placed before us. After it has disappeared, with truly amazing celerity, we frankly admit that we have eaten to excess, and complain openly of the undue feeling of fullness and "stuffiness" in the epigastric region. Why? Not because we needed it, but because we "liked the taste of it." For shame! This is no time for idle indulgence of appetite. We cannot all fight in the trenches, but we can at least fight a daily winning battle with our vacillating inclinations and selfish desires.

The excessive intake of superfluous food brings a whole train of evils upon us. The organs of elimination are unduly taxed and the high protein percentage in our food is chiefly responsible for the greatest bane of modern life—high blood pressure. Consequently, we can cut down the amount of protein and carbohydrates in our daily food supply with immense profit to ourselves and to our families.

One scientific expert writing in a recent issue of the Medical Record has declared that an average individual can get along comfortably on 118 grams of protein, 500 grams of carbohydrates and 50 grams of fat a day. This is considered a "standard" diet and can readily be modified to suit the climate, the character of the work done, i. e., whether manual or sedentary, as well as adapted to suit the individual's means and appetite.

To conserve the meat and wheat supply, various substitutes, such as fish, vegetable and nut proteins, milk, eggs, butter and corn products, have been suggested. According to another high authority, the strength for any mechanical or mental work is more efficiently and economically derived from carbohydrate food than from meat.

How many housekeepers preen themselves upon being above utilizing the unused scraps of material returned to the kitchen from the plates of the family or its guests! This is surely nothing but false pride and has no logical excuse for existence. There are many who even disdain to make any attempt to utilize perfectly good leftover material on the serving dishes themselves. Often you will hear some housekeeper exclaim in disgust: "Oh, we are all tired of that now—it might as well be thrown away!" instead of saving such material for a later meal, where it could be served disguised in combination with some other dish. Such a dish could be made so palatable and so appetizing that few would be able to recognize the thrifty use of heretofore rejected ingredients.

If anything usable, no matter how small and insignificant, is heedlessly thrown away in the garbage pail, it means a lamentable lack of thrift in that household. None of us should be ashamed to plan as closely as possible, because only in this way can we overcome our own deeply inherent national sins of extravagance and waste.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1918

POLICE GYMKHANA IS SET FOR MAY 4

Varied Program Is Arranged For Annual Sports Of The Force

MANY EVENTS FOR SIKHS

The China Press Offers A New Challenge Cup In Hundred Yard Race

Preparations are going forward rapidly toward the completion of all arrangements for the Sikh Sports and Police Gymkhana to be held May 4 at the Race Course. In all twenty events have been arranged by the committee, covering a wide variety of field sports and promising much entertainment. The meet will be in aid of the "Mesopotamia Fund" (Indian Regiments).

Among the star features this year will be the 100-yard and 440-yard competitions for the Shanghai Championship, a Jiu-jitsu competition, catch-as-catch-can wrestling, Japanese fencing, sword and lance exercise and a donkey polo match. A great deal of interest is being shown in these as well as other events.

As in previous years THE CHINA PRESS will put up a challenge cup for the 100-yard championship. It will be a new cup this year, Mr. T. Main having annexed the prize by a third successive win at the last Police Sports. The Bradish Cup will be up for the 440.

Following is the program of events as prepared by the committee in charge:

Event No. 1—100 Yards, Flat Race; open to Watchmen.

Event No. 2—50 Yards, Flat Race, (handicap); open to Sikh children under 6 years of age.

Event No. 3—100 Yards, "CHINA PRESS" Challenge Cup (heats), "Shanghai Championship."

Event No. 4—Rifle Bayonet and Firing Exercise Competition, by Japanese, Sikh and Chinese Police.

Event No. 5—100 Yards, Flat Race (handicap); open to Sikh children over 6 years of age.

Event No. 6—Sword and Lance Exercise and Tent Pegging, by Sikh Troopers.

Event No. 7—Jui-jitsu Competition, by Japanese Police:

Inspector Okushi (4th deg. Black Belt) v. Sgt. Motomuro (2nd deg. Black Belt); P.C. Sawada (2nd deg. Black Belt), P.C. Samyima (2nd deg. Black Belt), P.C. Ota (2nd deg. Brown Belt) and (3rd deg. Brown Belt).

Event No. 8—Boot Race; open to Sikh Police and Warders.

Event No. 9—440 Yards, "Shanghai Championship" (Bradish Cup).

Event No. 10—Wrestling. Catch-as-Catch-Can.

Bhagat Singh (156 lbs.) v. Nihaloo (160 lbs.) Champion of Shanghai, (Indian).

Event No. 11—Long Jump; open to Sikh Police and Warders.

Event No. 12—100 Yards, Flat Race; open to Sikh Police and Warders.

Event No. 13—"Japanese" Sword Fencing Competition, by Japanese Police.

Red v. White

Event No. 14—High Jump; open to Sikh Police and Warders.

Event No. 15—Sack Race; open to Sikh Police and Warders.

Event No. 16—100 Yards, Flat Race (handicap); open to Indian Army Pensioners.

Event No. 17—Medicine Ball Competition (open event).

Event No. 18—Final, 100 Yards, "Shanghai Championship."

Event No. 19—Donkey Polo Match. Majha v. Malwa. Sikh Troopers.

Event No. 20—Catch Thief Race; open to Japanese, Sikh, Warders and Chinese Police.

Entry forms for the open events, Nos. 9, 17 and 18, will be ready in a few days it is announced.

Officials for the Sports will include Major T. E. Trueman, Major A. Hilton-Johnson, Mr. K. E. Newman, Sergeant Mackintosh and Sergeant McKenzie.

Starter—Captain E. I. M. Barrett.

Committee—Mr. M. O. Springfield, Inspector Kerrigan, Sub-Inspector Steele, Detective-Sergeant Sullivan, Sergeant Colter, Sergeant Jones and Sirdar Sahib Buddha Singh.

Captain Barrett is Honorary Treasurer of the affair and Sergeant Major Fairbairn Honorary Secretary.

SAVING A RUBBER AT ROYAL AUCTION

Is The Usual Policy Based On A False View Of The Situation?

By An Expert

New York, January 13.—All that has been written upon the subject of the value of saving or surrendering the game or the rubber at auction seems to assume that the players will abide by the result of the venture and never play again. It does not matter what text book one takes up to get advice on this subject; all the arguments are based on the single rubber and clearly take it for granted that none of those engaged in that rubber will cut into the next one.

One of the earliest writers on auction, "Badsworth" (Allan Lister Lindsay), who wrote on bridge under the name of "Boaz," is very emphatic on the importance of refusing to take penalties when game is in sight. He gives as an illustration of the folly of taking a sting instead of winning the rubber, the following situation, illustrated by the score card.

The scores are about level, so that everything may be considered as depending on the result of what is to follow. Z was a game in and could have won the rubber on his own deal by bidding up to three no trumps, with 30 aces, over three hearts. But he preferred to double the heart contract, and defeated it by, let us say, 300 points, less 32 in honors.

On the next two deals says "Badsworth," A won three odd and 30 aces at no trump, and then four odd and 64 honors at hearts, with the rubber, scoring 428 points, and winning 138 on the balance. "Had Z called three no trumps," continues "Badsworth," "he would have won 310, instead of losing 138, so that he lost 448 by the course he deliberately chose."

This sounds well, but "Badsworth" forgets a very important part of his illustration. We are not told that Z was certain of making his three odd at no trumps when he doubled the hearts; neither are we informed that A would have sworn off auction if he had lost that rubber.

Let us suppose for a moment that Z had followed our author's advice and won the rubber. On the next two deals, we are told, A won three odd at no trump and four odd at hearts. That is a rubber in two deals, worth 406, for which Z would have had to pay. It is useless to say that these hands were never played, because it is absolutely necessary to complete "Badsworth's" argument that A shall win two straight games on the next two deals, and he records the scores.

It is also idle to say that Z quit the game and that A took his revenge out of some one else. The argument is based on the continuation of the play as between Z and A.

Careful observation of a large number of rubbers in which stings figure prominently has convinced me that this business of suffering penalties to save games or rubbers is based on an entirely false view of the situation.

If you take a sting of 300 to save the rubber, that 300 is simply thrown away unless you win the rubber. If you do win the rubber, let us say on the next deal, so as to avoid complications, what have you gained by paying out 300?

Had you let the rubber go you would have won the next game, which would be the first of a new rubber, giving you an equity on the next rubber which is universally admitted to be worth three-quarters of 400 points. That is your 300 back again, so that you have not saved anything; all you have done is to lend 300 points on very doubtful security.

Here is a simple illustration of this point. The A and B scores are the argument; the C score is what actually took place.

A		B		C	
A-B	Y-Z	A-B	Y-Z	A-B	Y-Z
—	250	—	—	250	—
—	32	250	—	32	—
300	16	26	—	30	16
30*	30*	30*	30*	30*	30*
30*	—	30*	—	30*	—
—	30*	—	30*	—	30*
—	32	45	—	45	—
360	370	391	60	391	76
Worth 0		Worth 4		Worth 6	

*These scores are identical in each case, as it was after they were made that the differences arose.

In the scores A and C the Y-Z pair took a sting out 300 in hearts

(Continued on Page 2)

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

DIDNT YOU JUST MELD 100 ACES SO ? WHY DIDNT YOU LEAD EM ? NOW YER CAUGHT WITH THE LONE ACE OF HEARTS - AW RATS
HAW-HAW — OH BOY THATS RICH - I LEAD AND CATCH HIM WITH IT -
YOU KNOW ! NEVER THOUGHT - IN FACT IT WAS MIXED UP WITH MY DIAMONDS
NICE WORK FREDDIE - YER ALL RIGHT - JUST A SLIP -
THE BULL
WHEN I SAW HIM HANG HIS HAT ON A DOOR KNOB THE OTHER NIGHT AND SAW WHAT A PERFECT FIT IT WAS I GOT OFF HIM
IF BRAINS WERE A LUBRICANT HE WOULDNT HAVE ENOUGH TO OIL THE HINGES OF A PAIR OF SPECS
IF THEY TRIMMED HATS DOWN TO FIT HIS BRAIN A PEANUT SHELL WOULD SLIP DOWN OVER HIS EARS
INDOOR SPORTS
PLAYING 4 HANDED PINOCHLE WITH A PARTNER WHO GETS CAUGHT WITH HIS LONE ACE OF HEARTS AND THEN TRIES TO TELL YOU THAT IT WASNT HIS FAULT.

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

March Circular

Monthly Competitions:—

First:—March 14, 800 yards, Bisley, one sig. and ten scoring shots.

Second:— March 21, 400 yards, Bisley, one sig. and ten scoring shots. (300 yards Bisley targets will be used).

Both competitions will be held in the mornings and in the afternoons. Mornings from 8 to 9 a.m. and in the afternoons from 4 to 6 p.m.

New members:—A. E. Dequine and J. H. Hayes (American Co.), A. L. Tayler and J. Zellensky ("A" Co., British) and Fred. Gutierrez (Portuguese Co.)

Resignations:—G. Armstrong, G. H. Bowdey, C. L. Hall, H. W. Kilby, P. M. B. Lake, J. Pennywitt, W. C. Powers, G. C. Purton, R. M. Saker, Mrs. R. M. Saker, A. G. White and J. B. Timberlake.

Classification of new members:—R. F. Wilner and L. Yamanaka to "C" Class; M. Tamemisa and Aug. White to "D" Class.

Annual Rifle meeting:—Programs for the annual rifle meeting will shortly be issued. Members are kindly requested to note that no entry for this meeting will be accepted until the annual subscription has been paid.

For the information of members and so that they can make their arrangements accordingly, it is notified that the range has been engaged as follows May 4, 5, 11, 12 and 13 (Saturdays, Sundays and Monday).

Chairman of the Committee:—Mr. W. J. Monk, at the request of the Committee, has retained the position of the Chairman of the Committee.

British Official War Films

Next Saturday at the Olympic Theater another set of the British official War Films will be screened. The previous pictures we have seen were excellent but in the present series all former efforts have been surpassed both from an artistic and interesting point of view.

The lead picture is "The Story of the Drifters." It tells of the mine-layers, monitors, torpedo-fleet, mystery ships and their wonderful work. A picture that is bound to be of local interest is entitled "The Chinese Labor Corps at the Front." This is the first occasion that any picture dealing with the Labor Corps has been screened in the East.

"Repairing the Ravages of War" shows the skill of physicians and nurses in bringing back the wounded from regions of despair to hope. Among other films are "The Women's Land Army," "The Portuguese Forces at the Front," and "The South African Native Labor Contingent."

Football

Socony v. St. Xavier 2nd XI

The league fixture scheduled for yesterday between St. Xavier's Second Eleven and Socony had to be postponed owing to the state of the Ground. The game will probably take place next week.

A Minute Or Two With The Leading Lady

By Domino

"O! There be players, that I have seen play—and others praised and that highly—that, neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christians, pagan, nor man, have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of nature's journeymen had made men and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably."

* * *

Billy Shakespeare made his Hamlet say the above lines to the players and therefore I am convinced that the Immortal Bard must have been a dramatic critic, and he must have suffered as the "Major-ity" of us have suffered from poor stuff.

* * *

Well, I'm out today to say many nice things about one of the players in the Frawley Company. As a matter of fact, if Saturday had contained 48 hours and the paper had consisted of 48 pages, I would have had something to say, and say nicely, about all of the Frawley crowd—and Frawley himself would have got "some" line. But time and columns bow to no man, and so for the nonce I confine my attentions to a lady. [Hear, hear!—Editor.]

* * *

Miss Browne-Decker is Tim Frawley's lead. She has been here a fortnight; and thanks to her acting and her charming personality, she has won the hearts of everybody. I had a cup of tea with her the other afternoon—Wait a minute, was it tea or soda water? —— and and this is what she said:

* * *

"I like Shanghai; and the people are just sweet. Everyone seems to be anxious to give me a real good time; what with teas and tiffins and even suppers, I do not get a great deal of time to study fresh lines—oh, but I like you all, yes, even you." [Thank you.]

* * *

Miss Browne-Decker is certainly popular, but let us see why. All players have something very fascinating about them, but when they combine beauty, refinement, and ability—as Miss Browne-Decker does—you can understand why she is being made the lion (lioness, beg pardon) of the season.

* * *

My heart goes out to the player-actor or actress. They live in their emotions and steamer-trunks and they seldom have time to sit back, become blase and munch the peanuts of success or sip the soda that tends to cerebral flatulence. They are on the wing, but as they fly, professionally or otherwise, they scatter smiles and the words that leave no heartaches. They sing, dance and play for us, even though their hearts may be bursting with grief. I like them all; they are just children—they never grow up. The

Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker as she appears in "Tiger Rose."

gods must love them, for they die young, no matter how long they live. Elbert Hubbard said something like this and he was about right.

* * *

Miss Browne-Decker comes of a theatrical stock. Her mother was Virginia Richmond—curious that the leading lady in the coming revue "Hello, Shanghai!" should have the same name—and when the charming lady I am writing about was only three years old her mother found her as useful to play with on the stage as she was sweet to love off.

Her first show was in "Rip Van Winkle" and in that delightful comedy "Little Lord Fauntleroy" she got her first big part. All this before she reached her teens.

* * *

Then she was sent to a Convent to learn the many little things that a world demands one should know to be called educated. In that roman-

(Continued on Page 2)

At The Theatres

The Frawley Company remains as the leading theatrical attraction of the week. Three new plays will be presented—"The Rainbow," Henry Miller's success; "Cheating Cheaters," long popular in New York, and "Tiger Rose," a Belasco production of melodramatic tendencies.

Among the advance notices of the film houses two items of special interest appear.

The Olympic management is announcing for presentation soon a photoplay of the Russian Revolution. "The Fall of the Romanoffs" is the title under which it runs and the facts upon which it is based are said to have been furnished the producers by one "Iliodor," described as a confidante of the notorious Rasputin and as the former confessor of the Tsar. The date of appearance will be announced shortly. "The Strange Case of Mary Page" is the particular feature billed for the Olympic today. The first three episodes are to be shown at the matinee and the succeeding three at tonight's and tomorrow night's performances.

The second of the items alluded to above is the advent of Captain Bruce Bairnsfather's cartoons on the local screen. The first of a series of these famous humorous war "Fragments" will be screened at the Apollo next Thursday. The bill at this theater for tonight features "Her Hero," a three-part French production; an educational film; the Annals of the War; news Gazettes and a Lonesome Luke comedy. Episodes 5 and 6 of "The Seven Pearls" will be shown at the matinee today and two new parts of this serial are announced for tomorrow, together with new Gazettes and a pair of bright comedies.

"Panthea," a strongly dramatic production featuring Norma Talmadge, is the headline number at the Isis tonight. Episodes 5 and 6 of "The Voice on the Wire," a two-reel drama, two comedies and pictures of the Tientsin floods are billed for the matinee. "The Basilisk," a mystery drama, and new episodes of "The Voice on the Wire" begin tomorrow. The famous "Raffles" is to make his appearance on the Isis screen in a five-part detective play on Thursday.

Mary Pickford will hold the center of the stage at the Victoria this afternoon and evening and tomorrow evening in "Hulda from Holland."

Shanghai music lovers are reminded that the first of the series of historical concerts by the popular Russian artists, Miroviteh and Piastro, will be heard at the Olympic Theater next Sunday at 3:15 p.m. An excellent program has been arrangd for the initial appearance.

NEW CONTENDER FOR BOXING HONOR

Jack Dempsey, Utah Heavyweight, Does Well In Short Bouts

DEFEATS GUNBOAT SMITH

Is 22 Years Old, 6 Feet 2 Inches In Height And Weighs 210 Pounds

By Cross Counter

New York, January 31.—Jack Dempsey, the Salt Lake City heavyweight, who has entered the championship lists, has done two things that recommend him to public favor. He gave a severe beating to Gunboat Smith and followed that feat by trouncing Carl Morris so thoroughly that the Sapulpa mauler was constrained to beat a hasty retreat from the coast. These bouts were limited to four rounds each and possibly were not a fair test, but so far as they went the Utah man was out in front.

Dempsey has been in Chicago for some time past and the devotees of boxing in the Windy City have put the stamp of their approval on the new heavyweight. The favorable light in which Dempsey was viewed was heightened by the manner in which he handled Bryan Downey, a hard hitting welter who now is managed by Tom Jones, a member of Jess Willard's former board of strategy.

Downey was selected as the medium for an exercising gallop by Dempsey at the Arcade Gymnasium, and Jones, as befits a man who once had been of the Willard entourage, contemptuously expressed the opinion that Dempsey would be put to sleep by Downey.

Dempsey never said a word, even if this remark did get back to his ears. As a matter of fact, Dempsey wanted a little exercise, and Downey climbed into the ring with him. Nothing was said, but, judging from the way Bryan waded into the heavyweight contender, it appeared as it Downey was there to try to do some showing up. Dempsey never batted an eye and boxed nicely in the first round. In the second, when young Downey began a vigorous offensive, Dempsey uncorked one of the wallops he has been using out West, and the result was that Downey acted like an intoxicated man when he staggered to his feet.

The crowd which watched the performance was amazed with the speed of the coast boxer. Incidentally it may be worth mentioning that Mr. Dempsey is considerable of a boxer, and from the way he has been working appears to deserve all that has been said.

Dempsey started his boxing career in Salt Lake City about three years ago. He boxed with fair success in different parts of the country. Not quite a year ago Dempsey arrived in Oakland and decided to become a native son. After several bouts in Oakland and San Francisco he became a big favorite with the fans.

Dempsey's latest feat was the knockout of Homer Smith of Ypsilanti, Mich., in the first round of their scheduled ten round contest at Racine, Wis., last Friday night.

Dempsey is 22, 6 feet 2 inches and weighs 210 pounds.

Fighting Strains

Although there have been some examples of good ring fighters of mixed blood, the instances have been few. While the two best negro men of the lighter classes were chocolate tinted, Gans and Dixon, yet the majority of the great black ringsters had the complexion of a lump of coal. Peter Jackson, Langford, Walcott and McVey are examples.

Among the white fighters, the Irish-French mixture has produced champions like Ryan, Lavigne and others.

Pure Irish strains, English and Americans of Irish, English or Slavic descent, have been successful in the ring. But the mixed blood of African or Indian has not been fighting blood. It is of interest to know, therefore, that Battling Ortega, the coast middleweight, who vanquished Willie Ritchie, Kid Lewis and Al McCoy, is a half breed Indian, and judged by his performances is a real battler.

Clay Turner, a clever and game middleweight, claims to be a full-blooded Indian, although he has a decidedly Caucasian appearance.

Of the half breeds of early ring days

none achieved any distinction, and most of them were flat failures.

Among The Foreigners

Bungaree, whose father was an English soldier stationed at the penal settlement at Botany Bay and whose mother was an aborigine of Australia, was deficient in pluck and had to make a hurried exit from this country after an inglorious ring career.

Kangaroo, a big mulatto who was introduced as "Nat Langham's big black," was a cur when fairly tackled.

Herbert Slade, known as "Mace's Maori," was a Maori half-breed. He was taken from New Zealand to fight John L. Sullivan but turned out one of the greatest frosts ever perpetrated upon the sporting public. He was not without a fairly good knowledge of the rudiments of the glove game, but directly he stripped for even an exhibition spar all his courage oozed out of him. He would not face the music at any price, and eventually sank into the obscurity from which he ought never to have been brought. Alf Greenfield of Birmingham overwhelmed Slade in an exhibition bout.

Ordinarily, when a boxer begins to take on weight it is a matter for congratulation, because it indicates that the fighter will make himself felt in a class above. There are some exceptions to the rule, as is realised by Kid Williams, former bantam champion. The Baltimorean is now a heavy featherweight, but it brings no joy to him. He knows that he would not have a chance in the featherweight division, for he has been tried and found wanting. Williams engaged in combat some months ago with Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, and the Clevelander gave the bantam titleholder a most artistic trouncing and all but knocked him out.

Therefore Williams is in the position of a man who cannot advance, for the reason that he never would have a chance in any class except the one he has outgrown.

George Dixon and Terry McGovern won the titles of both the bantam and the featherweight class, and Fitzsimmons captured three titles—middleweight, light heavyweight and heavyweight. But they were exceptional fighters.

Fulton's Case

The question as to whether Fred Fulton was handicapped by a broken bone during his bout with Miske is not of special importance to any one except Fulton himself. But the action of the Minnesota Boxing Commission in investigating the matter is of prime interest to all who would like to see boxing placed above suspicion.

The sole object of the commission is to learn if Fulton knew when he entered the ring that he was crippled to an extent that would interfere with him in his contest with Miske and prevent him boxing in his best form.

If the commission can prove that such was the case the disbarment of Fulton would be entirely justifiable, for a boxer who enters the ring at a time when incapacitated by injury from giving the spectators what they pay to see is nearly if not entirely as censurable as the man who deliberately dawdles in a contest.

It is a hopeful sign for the sport when a boxing commission takes cognisance of this form of deception and shows a disposition to punish offenders.

A Minute Or Two With The Leading Lady

(Continued from Page 1)

the period of a maid's life, sweet seventeen, she found herself called upon to conquer at least one half of a hemisphere. She started her "grown-up" career in New York and one of her big achievements was in "The Great Divide." I fancy we shall see her in that fine play before the present Frawley Season is over.

* * *

Now, I wonder if I should tell the next little bit of news? A man came upon the scene and he was evidently "Mr. Right." She got married. But life is a warfare between the sexes and so Miss Browne-Decker went back to the stage, but this time in the movies. Lots of us saw "The Beloved Vagabond" screened here. She was the lead, and so lots of us saw here.

* * *

I suppose her movie experience is partly responsible for the fact that she is a fine horsewoman. Everyone who appears in pictures must know how to get on and off of a horse at a given cue; must be able to drive a motor car; must savvy how to handle a motor boat; must swim; and must be able tumble off a cliff without breaking the neck. Miss Browne-Decker can do all this but I fancy she prefers her present job.

* * *

Up to the present she has taken many parts, and in all she has been absolutely effective. The one thing I like in all her work—low comedy or otherwise—is her innate refinement; and you know it is just as possible to be refined in the cottage as in the palace. Her strongest part was in "The House of Glass." She was wonderfully convincing. In some scenes, where strong emotional abandonment was called for, I found her voice hurt. That is the very thing she intended it to do. She told me that in moments of tensity a woman finds a great difficulty in the control of her voice. She knows more about women than I do, so if in "The House of Glass" her vocal organs were not as charming as they really are, it is "intention" and an artists's effort.

* * *

By the way, Miss Browne-Decker is a great reader and among her favorite authors Charles Dickens comes first. [There's a tip to the young bloods who want to show their appreciation.] She thinks every woman of intelligence should have a vote—so they should—but she has no sympathy with the hunger-strikers and has no desire to break windows or chain herself to the railings of Westminster. As a matter of fact she is charming and that is all there is to it.

$50,000 For Eddie Collins And He's Worth It

By Al Munro Elias

It cost Charlie Comiskey $50,000 to buy Eddie Collins—but the baseball world feels that the owner of the world champions got one of the greatest bargains in baseball history.

The greatest all-around second baseman that ever lived is what Collins is called. The description seems to fit. Since the national game originated, nearly seventy years ago, no keystone-sacker has established a record for all-around effectiveness that equals that made by the Captain of the White Sox.

Collins has compiled a grand batting average that only one second baseman—Lajoie—has ever exceeded; his mark in the fielding division places him near the top in the ranking of the great infielders of all time. Collins knows but few peers in base-running today, and there never was a second baseman who was fleeter afoot than this White Sox wonder. But, best of all, Collins is brainy—one of the smartest men that ever donned baseball armor.

During an interview with Collins, shortly after the famous "catch me Heine Zim" play of the late World Series, Collins told the writer that he deeply regretted that Heinie Zimmerman had to be the victim of that play. First, because he has always had a warm personal esteem for him, and besides they were both members of the Red Hook, N. Y., baseball team when Eddie played his first professional game of ball during the summer of 1906. Eddie later in the same year played with Plattsburg, Rutland and Rockland, until Connie Mack nabbed him and he played six games for the Athletics that season.

An Injury-Proof Player

No infielder, and in fact no player, has shown as great a record for playing in games steadily as Collins has.

He joined Connie Mack's Athletics in 1906, taking part in six games under the name of Sullivan. The next season he played under his own name, taking part in sixteen games. In 1908 he played in 102 games, while Connie was experimenting with Eddie at second, third, shortstop and the three outfield positions.

He started the season of 1909 at second, and has reigned as the king of the keystone sack ever since. From 1909 to 1914, while playing with the Athletics, Collins was absent from the line-up in only thirty-three games, out of a total of 924, and in the three following years with the White Sox Eddie did not miss an inning since 1915.

Collins is one of the hardest working players in the game today. And he is one of the gamest. No better evidence of this can be submitted than the statement that he has played in 469 consecutive games. He hasn't missed one contest since the latter part of the 1914 season. Eddie has felt really sick and was advised to take a lay-off. But he knew that his team needed him—and he went into games on those days giving the best that he had.

He was born on May 3, 1887, in Millerton, N. Y. He is 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 166 pounds, bats left-handed and throws right-handed.

Hitting a few of the high spots in the little second sacker's wonderful diamond career the following facts stick out:

From 1906 to date he has played in 1,472 games against the aggregate clubs of the American league and for that grand total he holds a batting average of .325. In those games he went to bat 5,212 times, scoring 994 runs and making 1,702 hits for a total of 2,199 bases. The latter include 19 home runs, combed from the delivery of the best pitchers in the league. And 321 of the rest of his hits went for extra bases. The same record of games credits him with 263 sacrifice hits and 488 stolen bases.

Now take the following figures, stacking up into a record that will stand out for along time in the two leagues. For the last 459 consecutive games, beginning in 1914 and ending with the past season, Collins boasts a batting average of .305 and a fielding average of .974. In that time he participated in 201 double plays and made only 83 errors out of 2,298 chances. He hit safely 504 times, scored 300 runs, made 108 sacrifices and stole 138 bases in 1634 trips to the plate.

Going back to the day Collins broke into the big leagues and considering his activities against the star pitchers of the American League to date, his stick averages are as follows: against "Rube" Waddell, of St. Louis, .400; against Eddie Cicotte, of Boston and Chicago, .365; against "Doc" White, of Chicago, .345; against "Wild Bill" Donovan, of Detroit, .318; against Eddie Plank, of St. Louis, .273; against "Death Valley Jim" Scott, of Chicago, .321, in 28 games; against "Hub" Leonard, of Boston, .306, in 24 games; against the redoubtable Walter Johnson, of Washington; .219, in no less than 53 games; against Ed Walsh, iron man of the White Sox, .252, in 38 games, and against "Addie" Joss, of Cleveland, .233.

Collins has played to date in 26 World's Series games, of the years 1910, '11, '12, '14 and '17, against the New York Giants, Chicago Cubs and the Boston Braves. Batting against the greatest hurlers of the National League, including such famous mound stars as Mordecai Brown, Christy Mathewson, Orvie Overall, "Slim" Salee, "Rube" Benton, Jack Pfeister and "King" Cole, he piled up an average of .361 against the aggregate. His World's Series fielding record shows an average of .963.

All of which creates a sneaking suspicion that Charley Comiskey can hardly be said to have been stuck on his $50,000 purchase.

School For Card Players

Auction Bridge—M. D. B. says: Dealer bids a spade, holding A K 10 9 8 4, ace and small in diamonds, ace jack small in clubs, king jack of hearts. Second hand overcalls, and third hand passes. The dealer goes first to two and then to three spades, but still no assist from third hand, so the opponents got it at four and went game. Third hand held three spades to the queen, ace and three small hearts. Should she have assisted the spades?

The dealer should have started with two or three spades, and the third hand should have assisted after the second rebid. The hands seem to be good for five odd at spades.

C. E. R. says: Z deals and bids two clubs, his partner, Y, two hearts, Z two no trumps, which B doubled and Z passed. A and Y said nothing, but it looked to B as if A was about to lead, whereupon B warned him, saying: "I doubled. Y has a bid." The dealer insists that B has no right to talk across the table to A, and that his remark makes it look as if he was trying to force Y to go back to hearts. Are such remarks allowed?

The laws clearly give the partners the right to prevent one another from leading out of turn, and there should be no objection to B's preventing A from what might be a lead out of turn, as the final declaration is not yet settled. As to B's object, the only result of his double, so far as Y is concerned, would be to have him redouble, if Y has the top hearts and can support the no trumper. Z, has bid two clubs and must hold the two other suits stopped. If B does not stop A from leading the opponents have several penalties at their command.

Pirate Bridge—T. M. L. says: Z deals and bids a spade, which Y accepts. B bids no trumps, while the dealer, Z, accepts. A passes. Y holds two small hearts, four small clubs, queen and two small spades, ace, king, jack and small in diamonds. A bets he should have bid more spades. B says it should be more no trumps. Which is correct?

Neither of these bids will accomplish the real object of the bid, which is to provide against its not being accepted. The correct bid is two diamonds. This directs A what to lead, and will at least save a little slam, if not the game. At the same time it might induce B to accept, as he must have every suit but spades.

Cassino—E. W. N. says: Playing 21 point game, A wants 4 more to win. With six spades, two aces and little cassino at home, he wins another trick with a spade in it, and calls out. B bets the spades do not count until the hand is finished.

Nothing counts in 21 point cassino until the hand is finished, and then the points go out in order; cards first, then spades, big cassino, little cassino and the four aces. B might be able to get out ahead of A if the play is continued.

Poker—F. H. says: A bets that a player may bet on a hand of only four cards. B bets he cannot.

He may bet on it, but he cannot win anything, as any hand of more or less than five is foul.

J. J. B. asks why a full hand is better than a flush.

Because it is harder toget. There are only 3,744 full hands in the fifty-two card pack, but there are 5,108 flushes. With the joker in the pack there are 6,552 full hands and 7,804 flushes.

C. E. R. says: A deals, B passes, C opens, D stays and E raises. Up to this time F has not touched his cards, but on spreading them, face down, he finds he has six. What happens?

The deal is void, as F has no choice of having a card drawn, because a bet has already been made. The object of this law is to prevent collusion, as a player could make the deal void at will if his partner gave him the signal that he was anxious to take down his money.

L. B. L. asks how to meld the round trip and heart sequence so as to get the most out of these cards.

Start with 20 kings 40, 20 and 20 in marriages, 60 queens and then 150 trumps. This adds fresh cards from the hand for every additional meld.

Major Leagues Busy Trading Ball Players

1918 Season Will See Many Celebrities Of Diamond In New Uniforms

Six big deals in the major baseball leagues which will be noticeable when the 1918 season starts, are reported here in recent news despatches. It is stated also, that several other changes will be announced within a short time.

Following are the trades made since the National league meeting on December 11:

Dec. 11—The Philadelphia Nationals sold Pitcher Grover Alexander and Catcher Bill Killifer to the Cubs for $50,000 and Pitcher Mike Prendergast and Catcher "Pickles" Dilhoefer.

Dec. 14—The Athletics sold Catcher Wally Schang, Outfielder Amos Strunk and Pitcher Joe Bush to the Red Sox for $60,000 and Pitcher Vean Gregg. Catcher Chester Thomas and Outfielder Bill Kopp.

Dec. 14—The Browns sold Outfielder Bert Shotten and Infielder Dr. Lavan to the Washington club for a price said to be $15,000, and Pitcher Bert Gallia.

Dec. 29—The Phillies traded Outfielder "Dode" Paskert to the Cubs for Cy Williams another outfielder.

Jan. 4—The Braves traded George Tyler, the left-hand pitcher, to the Chicago Cubs for Larry Doyle and Catcher Arthur Wilson.

Jan. 8—The Giants traded Charles Herzog to the Braves for Larry Doyle and Jess Barnes, the pitcher.

S.V.C. CORPS ORDERS

The following corps order was issued yesterday by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant of the S.V.C.:

No. 19. Barnes Cup Competition—This will be held in April exclusive of 1st April (Easter Monday) and all Saturday afternoons. Units entering teams will notify the Commandant the dates and hour when they wish to compete at least one week before competing. The draw for teams will take place at the Orderly Room in the presence of Unit Commanders on the day of notification of their intention to compete.

Saving A Rubber At Royal Auction

(Continued from Page 1)

to save the rubber against an apparently sure game in spades. In score B they let the rubber go.

In score A they saved the rubber after taking the sting, so it cost them nothing. They won the rubber on the next deal with four odd in hearts and 32 honors. Had they let the rubber go, as in score B, this 32 and 32 would have been the first game on the next rubber, worth an equity of 300 a least (Cadley says nearer 150), so that nothing would have been lost by letting the first rubber go, as in score B.

But what actually happened is shown in score C. After sacrificing that 300 to save the rubber they did not save it after all. In this case the 300 penalty on the third deal is absolutly "thrown into the melting pot," as "Badsworth" expresses it. A normal loss of 3 is turned into a loss of 6.

Here is the record of three out of four consecutive rubbers played at the Knickerbocker Whist Club last week, in which it happened that the same partners cut together and chose the same seats and cards. To make it more binding they scored on the same pad and with the same pencil. Luck must therefore be considered as about even. The record may serve to emphasize the futility of saving games and rubbers when the play is to be continued.

A		B		C	
A-B	Y-Z	A-B	Y-Z	A-B	Y-Z
—	250	—	—	—	—
—	24	—	—	—	—
—	18	—	—	—	—
150	30	—	250	250	—
200	14	—	30	24	—
36	24	—	40	30	24
36	—	—	30	40	—
—	16	—	40	—	32
—	36	—	—	—	—
—	30	—	—	32	—
422	442	0	392	376	56
Worth 0		Worth 4		Worth 3	

In the second game of the first rubber Y-Z bid four diamonds, as they were 16 up, A-B having gone to three hearts. Y-Z were doubled and set for 200, less simple honors. On the next deal, being still 16 up, Y-Z bid three no trumps over three hearts and were set 150 without doubling. Then they made four spades and simple honors; game all.

On the next deal they had a little luck, as they outbid four hearts with five clubs, got the contract, made it, and won the rubber. Mutual congratulations on having saved that rubber. Nothing to pay.

The two following rubbers require no comment. At the finish A-B were one minus. But now let us look at what would have been the scores if Y-Z had let the first rubber go, refusing to over-call either of the three heart bids made by A-B, which analysis showed they could have made, in one case with four honors, in the other with simple honors. Leaving everything else as it was, here is how the results would have appeared on the score sheet:

A		A		B	
A-B	Y-Z	A-B	Y-Z	A-B	Y-Z
220	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	250	—	250
32	—	—	24	—	30
36	24	—	18	—	40
36	—	—	36	—	30
24	18	—	30	—	40
424	40	0	358	0	390
Worth 4		Worth 4		Worth 4	

In this case instead of wasting 350 points in saving the rubber, Y-Z permit A to score on both those deals and to win that rubber. But now it comes the turn of Y-Z to score four odd in spades and five odd in clubs. These two deals, which were used up in getting back that 350 in penalties in the actual play, are now utilized to win a rubber worth as much as the one they lost, because they did not try to save it.

All we have changed is to spread out the six deals that it took to settle the first rubber, marked A, into two rubbers, both marked A in the second exhibit. Now what was the second rubber becomes the third and the third rubber in the original becomes the fourth, without any change in the result, as there were no penalties in either.

But here is the interesting point noted by the outsiders. On the deal which Y-Z were allowed to play at five clubs A-B could have made five hearts, and in the opinion of several who believe in saving the rubber game they should have bid it. Had they done so they would have made five odd and won that rubber. Although they had only simple honors, they would have made 725 points to 125 for Y-Z. This is a 6 rubber.

Y-Z would have won the next with the scores shown in the original as B. This is worth 4. They would have lost a 3 on the rubber marked C, and would have ended 5 down, instead of 1 up.

As it is always an even chance to lose the rubber after saving it, and as this should happen about half the time, what is gained by paying an occasional two or three hundred to keep the flag flying? It looks as if you were throwing just half what you pay in penalties into the melting pot if you get back those penalties only half the time.

My conclusion is submitted to the consideration of all thoughtful players. If you win the rubber after saving it you gain nothing by the transaction if you are going to continue playing auction. If you lose the rubber after saving it you have thrown some good money after bad.

The occasions upon which you would not have lost, but set the adversaries, is another story.

Music for Today

The following program of music will be played by the Municipal Orchestra in the Town Hall today, beginning at 4.30 p.m.:

1. Overture—
   I Promessi Sposi.....Ponchielli
2. (a) Intermezzo ..... Moszkowsky
   (b) Theme Varie .....Lalo
3. Welsh Rhapsody ..... German
4. Overture—
   Rouslane et Ludmilla.....Glinka
5. Scenes Pittoresques .....Massenet
   (a) Marche
   (b) Angelus
   (c) Fete Boheme

A. DE KATOFF,
Conductor-in-charge.

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